The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

English Papers Assume a More Moderate Tone on the Alabama Claims Question.

Slight Falling off in the Price of Five-Twenties at Frankfort.

Movement on Foot to Make Thiers President for Life.

Reported Treaty Between the Dominion and Great Britain Recognizing Canadian Independence.

The London Times on the Catacazy Trouble.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is reported that Americans in Liverpool do not approve of the claims for indirect damages.

The *Times* declares that England has not revoked, and never will revoke, the Treaty of Washington. She is still ready and resolved to stand by it, but cannot and will not embark in an altercation specially designed to close the door to all hopes of settlement.

The *Post* regrets the vehemence of the English press in their attack of the Americans, because it may stand in the way of an amicable settlement.

The *Standard* sees in the difficulty which has so suddenly arisen a source of grave anxiety and great possible danger, as an unfortunate accident might at any moment precipitate a quarrel. The *Standard* feels sure that the United States will not withdraw their claims, and advises all parties to support the Government in maintaining the position which Great Britain has assumed.

Hon. William M. Evarts, one of the counsel of United States before the Geneva Board, is in London. He will leave for Paris to-morrow.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, also connected with the Board, has just arrived in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A gentleman of New York has addressed a letter to a Senator stating that he has received intelligence from England to the effect that, although the Tribunal of Arbitration had not yet considered the respective statements of Great Britain and the United States, the British Government has reason to believe that the Arbitrators will not award a gross sum of damages to the United States; therefore Great Britain desires that the American statement shall be amended or modified to meet the alternative of assessment of damages.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—The steamer Colorado has broken in two and will prove a total loss.

Extensive preparations are making for the Thanksgiving ceremony at St. Paul's.

Petitions have been presented to Parliament, contesting the seat of Nolan, just elected to the House from Galway.

The indications are that Dease will be successful in the Parliamentary election in Kerry.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Right Honorable Henry Bouverie Brand, the Ministerial candidate, was elected Speaker without opposition.

War risks are taken on American vessels in the Manilla trade, in consequence of the apprehensions raised by the Alabama claims dispute.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The London *Times*, of the 26th ult., has a long editorial on the Catacazy trouble, and sums up the case as follows: "The whole story is perfectly intelligible as it stands. M. Catacazy got himself into trouble by his presumption in interfering with the negotiation between America and England, but his zeal, though unfortunate, was so far acceptable to the Russian Government that he was upheld by his employers to the very last. Confident in this support he affronted and provoked beyond endurance the Government to which he was accredited, and to the last moment pretended that he was exempt from any censure at their hands. This was too much for Mr. Fish, and he told the truth without disguise, a proceeding in which he was perfectly justified. Had it not been for the publication of Fish's memorable despatch of Nov. 16, and the correspondence transmitted to the Senate, Catacazy's pretensions would have imposed upon the world, and the American Government would have been left to put up in silence with the affronts it had received. That was not an agreeable prospect for the President and his Ministers, and so they turned the tables on the offenders, but in pursuance of their own reasonable and just decisions, and not as we can assure our Russian friends through any suggestions of England.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—It is reported that the French Embassy at Washington has been offered to Druyn De L'Huys.

A movement is on foot in the Assembly to make Thiers President for life, and renew the Assembly by annual election. These propositions are reported to emanate from the Left Center. The Assembly recommends amnesty to all the Communists under the rank of commissioned officers, who have committed no offence under the Common law.

Mr. Leon Say has tendered his resignation as Prefect of the Seine. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. Augustin Cochin.

A special despatch from Nice reports that Mr. Curtin, American Minister to Russia, was entertained at a banquet on board the United States steamer Shenandoah, by Commander Wells, yesterday. Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of the Minister. The banquet was preceded by a boat-race in the harbor, and followed by a ball on board the Shenandoah, which was gaily decorated.

The *Patrie* says the Committee of the National Assembly, which is investigating the facts connected with the capitulation of the French fortifications and armies during the recent war, has obtained proof of Marshal Bazaine's treachery to the Republic.

The Assembly Committee on War Contracts has adopted a resolution asking the United States Government to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of American officials who were suspected of participating in the purchase of arms for the French Government during the war.

CANADA.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—A special despatch from Halifax, N. S., says: "It is reported on trustworthy authority that a treaty exists and has been signed by the British and Canadian Governments for a separation of this Dominion from the British Empire. The terms were agreed to when the Act of Confederation was passed by the Imperial Parliament, but the treaty was not to take effect for some years, unless the British Government saw a necessity for such action sooner. Ever since the treaty, the British troops have been gradually withdrawn from Canada, until now there is scarcely a soldier in the Dominion outside of Halifax. There is no doubt that should the differences between Great Britain and the United States become more serious, the British Government will at once publish the treaty and proclaim the independence of Canada, and by that means be relieved from the necessity of defending these colonies against the United States, should war ensue."

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—The difficulty about the Alabama claims has a depressing influence on American securities in continental markets. Five-twenty bonds of 1862 have declined 1@1½ here since Wednesday. Markets heavy.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—In the Diet, to-day, during the debate on the Education bill, Bismarck said the Government was disposed to propitiate the Roman Catholics, but its patience was exhausted. He announced it was the policy of Prussia hereafter to Germanize the Polish schools, as France had Gallicized those of Alsace and Lorraine.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A special despatch from Matamoras says that an attack is expected on the town of Piedrasnegra. Valdese, commanding the Government force, broke the seals of the American Commercial Agency and appropriated the goods of Americans, disregarding the protest of the agents.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 9.—The revolutionists under General Guirra, captured Zacatecas on the 30th ult., with a large quantity of stores and artillery.

General Trevino, with 3,000 revolutionists has advanced on San Luis Potosi. General Rocha entered that city on the 29th with hundred reinforcements before Trevino could reach there. Trevino is receiving reinforcements daily, and will doubtless capture the place.

A part of Cortina's troops are expected here to-night, while that chieftain will remain outside to harrass the enemy.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—Agitations against the Government are reported in the provinces of Valencia and Andalusia.

OHIO.

Arrangements for the Third Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati—Court Matters.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Ohio Mechanics' Institute for the management of the Third Industrial Exposition to be held next fall, completed their organization to-day. Hon. A. T. Goshorn, to whose able management the success of last year is largely attributable, was elected President. The most complete arrangements will be made. Over three times the amount pledged in any previous year has been secured, and the Committee will have placed at their disposal every facility necessary to success.

Jack Garver, indicted jointly with Sam McGehan, for the murder of Meyers, at Hamilton, was released to-day.

In the case of John C. Lindsey and others, indicted for embezzlement in Butler County, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

THE WEST.

Hardships and Privations of Snow-Bound Railroad Passengers—Indignation Meetings Held—The Railroad Officers Denounced.

OMAHA, Feb. 9.—Six passenger trains from the East arrived at Rawlins Station this evening, the first having been twenty-two days from Omaha. A report from some of the passengers states that frequently between the stations those who had no provisions of their own were compelled to live on crackers and cheese, the railroad company alleging that they had nothing else. An indignation meeting of passengers was held while snow-bound between Rock Creek and Wilcox. Many of them had volunteered to shovel snow, but protested against the character of the provisions as being unwholesome and insufficient. In response to a telegram to a Superintendent at Laramie, he ordered the distribution of the supplies on the express car belonging to a party of Eastern railroad men.

The passengers are bitter in denouncing the management as the road for the want of discipline, the poverty of motive power, not having a single substantial snow-plow; insubordination of the employes, and general incompetency of the administration. Sickness has broken out on several passenger cars. Second class passengers are suffering to some extent from want of food. This statement is signed by Adam Aulbach, and some dozen other passengers.

Reports from other stations indicate that the portion of the Union Pacific lately passed over by these trains is in about as bad condition as before. High winds prevail, but the weather has somewhat moderated.

NEW YORK.

Important Testimony Taken Yesterday by the Custom House Investigating Committee.

The Committee Adjourn to Sit in Washington Next Week.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A cable despatch was sent on Wednesday by Secretary Fish, in reply to the note of Lord Granville, in which it was explained that the object of the United States, in presenting a claim for indirect damages by Confederate cruisers to the Geneva Arbitrators, was to place the whole question before the Board and leave nothing unsettled that might be productive of future discord between the two countries. If only the claims for direct damages were considered, it might be urged that the question was still open for dispute, and it was thought best to present the whole case to the Arbitrators, and leave it to their decision. The above is important and perfectly reliable.

MONEY.

There is still an unsettled feeling in the money market, owing to the agitation of the Alabama question, and it has been sensitive to the fluctuations of the London market. The demand for money was easily supplied at 7 per cent for stock brokers, the Government bond brokers paying 6 @7 per cent. Commercial paper was dull, with 7@8 per cent as the nominal rates for prime acceptance. The money market worked easily up to the close at 6@7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was strong through the day, and the rates for prime sterling were at closing 109½ for 60 day bills, and 109¾ for short sight.

PACIFIC SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼ to 102½, and Unions at 91½ to 92½ for firsts, 80½ to 80¾ for land grants, and 86 to 86½ for incomes.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was steady and more active. The German bankers are still selling, but there is a fair demand for home investment. Bonds are scarce for delivery, and some issues are loaning flat.

GOLD

opened at 110½, and was active through the day, closing at 110¾. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 7, 6½, 5, and 3 per cent. The Treasury paid out to-day $124,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds and $130,000 on account of January and February interest.

STOCKS.

The stock market was heavy and lower at the close, with only limited transactions, there being hardly enough business in some stocks to establish quotations. This is ascribed to the Alabama agitation, which has caused considerable depression among stock operators.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market has been fairly active and strong. Holders of wheat are firmer, under the advance of gold and favorable news from Europe. The demand is chiefly for export. The advance in freights has injured the corn market, and there is not much inquiry, except for local supply.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—In the Custom House investigation, to-day, a letter was read from H. Briston, complaining of the delay to importers at the Appraisers' depot. Mr. Whiteside, an importer, testified that a $100,000 suit is pending against him because of the seizure of his books, which, he said, was caused unnecessarily. Whiteside complains that parties from the Custom House, especially Lewis J. Kirk, who came to seize his papers, acted in a dictatorial and insulting way, stuffed all the books and papers they could find from 1868 into their pockets, and refused to give any receipt for them. He gave up the books under protest, and warned the officers that he would punish them for that outrage if the law would do so. The seizure was made on affidavit of Lewis Jones, of the Custom House, by order of Deputy Collector Clark. He was at a loss to understand how they made out a claim against him, and he had frequently paid charges without protest, notwithstanding which Deputy Collector Clark told him in a very insulting manner that his affairs were all wrong. We now spoke to two of our neighbors who had been similarly dealt with, and ascertained that they had to pay in one case $500, and in another over $2,000 in bribes to John Karkshie, who got it with the knowledge of L. J. Kirk, and they had no doubt of S. G. Clark also. These sums were paid as gratuities to Karkshie in addition to the money they paid the District Attorney. On relating their grievances to Collector Murphy and Mr. Laflin, they were assured that the prosecution should cease. Two days later Clark sued them for $100,000, telling the Collector they were bringing in bleached linens at a price of brown ones, which he must have known to be false. Witness estimated the injury done his business at $160,000. Even if Deputy Collector Clark's charges had been true, the loss to the Government would have been about $274.

E. B. Schafer, formerly special agent of the Treasury, testified to numerous frauds practised in the disposal of goods at public sale by the Appraiser.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury will be discharged to-morrow. They held no session to-day. All the papers relating to the indictment of Mayor Hall are still in possession of the foreman.

THE INDICTED.

There is no truth in the rumors that the District Attorney considered the propriety of compromising with Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and associates for four or five millions. Sweeny is still in Canada. The Sheriff has received warrants for Wm. H. Cook, charging him with forgery of over half a million dollars, but he is undoubtedly in England.

PLASTERERS' ROW.

There was almost a riot in Fourteenth street this afternoon. A party of plasterers demanded of a contractor named McGlinsey that he discharge some men—society men. He refused to comply, and was struck with an iron bar. He fired four shots from a revolver at the party who ran away. It is not known if any were injured.

THE WOOD CASE.

Tweed testified at the investigation of the case of State Senator Wood, to-day, that he merely loaned Wood $15,000, for which he still holds Wood's note.

SENTENCED.

James Baxter has been sentenced to the New Jersey State Prison for twenty years for the attempt to kill Samuel Whitehead.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The Senior Repairman of the Automatic Telegraph Company, was dangerously wounded and robbed of his watch and money, about sixty dollars, by a highwayman, at New Brunswick, last night.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

In the legislative investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, James D. Smith, one of the Directors and a broker, testified to buying 1,700 shares of stock on account of President Stockwell, and that the company hold 2,500 shares which had never been issued, reducing the capital $3,000,000. Had borrowed as much as $300,000 of the company on the security of the Lake Shore stock, which had been repaid by Osborne. Another broker and Director testified that he had bought and sold stock for Stockwell, and owed the company now $500,000 or $600,000, the security being mostly composed of Pacific Mail stock.

HALL'S CASE.

It is said that Mayor Hall will be present in the Court of General Sessions to-morrow and demand to be informed whether he is indicted or not.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

The receipts at all ports since September 1 were 2,178,220 bales; last year, 2,385,990. Exports, 1,056,612; last year, 1,407,021. Stock, 593,944; last year, 675,483. At interior towns, 80,570; last year, 129,168. At Liverpool, 499,000; last year, 610,000. Afloat for Liverpool, 202,000; last year, 398,000.

THE PRINTING FRAUDS.

Clerk Terwilliger, of the State Senate, admits having received a percentage on printing bills paid in the State, but says that the amount was not regarded as a percentage, but as a gratuity.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

The Senate Investigating Committee will probably make the examination which has been ordered into the quarantine abuses at this port, in Washington, after the Custom House frauds have been gone through with.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Methodist Book Concern met yesterday. Reports were read of the Church, East and West. Dr. Carlton presented the annual exhibit of the book-publishing interest, when Lanahan stated that he had not an exhibit, and should present one of his own.

—In the Boston Superior Court, yesterday, Judge Lord ordered the commitment of Dr. Jas. A. McDonough, a Catholic witness, for refusing to kiss the book. The Doctor declared that he did not consider that form of oath more binding than the uplifted hand. A writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from the Supreme Court, and the matter will be fully heard.

WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Amnesty Bill in the Senate.

Vote on the Measure—Yeas, 33; Nays, 19.

The Ways and Means Committee Still at Work on the Tax and Tariff Questions.

A Bill Reducing the Revenue Forty Millions Likely to be Reported.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

THE DEFEAT OF THE AMNESTY BILL.

The defeat of the Amnesty bill in the Senate to-day, is regarded by most as postponing the question for the present session. Hale's bill from the House is on the table, and might possibly be passed, if a direct vote could be had upon it, but it is Mr. Sumner's known intention to move his Civil Rights bill as an amendment to every proposition for amnesty, and the Senate is too tired of the subject to care to go over the discussion again. Before Hale's bill can be reached it is possible that strength enough may be obtained for it to vote Sumner's proposition down without an extended debate; but other business is likely to push amnesty aside for some time, as Mr. Logan's Chicago Relief bill has precedence Monday, and Mr. Cole has given notice that he will begin work in the Senate on the Appropriation bill on Tuesday.

REDUCTION OF THE REVENUE.

Discussions in Ways and Means Committee in regard to the course to be pursued concerning revenue and tariff, have progressed so far as to show that the proposition to report a divided bill to the House will not be adopted. Indications now are that a bill reducing revenue $40,000,000 will be reported by the middle of next month. This is less than the temper of the houses at present would justify. Many who do not wish any change in the tariff are anxious to have the Senate Finance Committee report before the Ways and Means are ready, and send the Revenue bill to the House, when old questions of the rights of the respective houses will be pretty sure to carry the measure over to the next session.

THE APPOINTMENT OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Army men have just discovered a rather curious piece of work effecting staff corps. It seems that under the last Administration, when additions were made to the number of staff officers, that the places were filled by selection and not by regular promotion. Through some species of quiet working it has been declared that such selection was illegal, and it is now proposed to throw all who were thus selected back to their old grades, and promote those who, at the time, stood next in order of rank. The matter had got before the Senate, when Senator Edmunds stopped it. The cases under consideration affected Quartermasters' corps alone; but, if the precedent is established, it will be extended to all the rest. A large number of officers are involved in the contemplated change, and the discovery of the proposed step has caused much excitement.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

The Committee on Public Buildings have agreed to the bill authorizing the erection of a Post Office at Quincy, Ill.

GOAT ISLAND.

It is understood that the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad will soon report its old acquaintance, the Goat Island bill, favorably.

THE CASE OF STOKES, OF TENNESSEE.

In the case of Stokes, of Tennessee, last night, Judge Carter charged the jury that if they found that Stokes was engaged in the prosecution of these claims against the government for lucre, or with knowledge of their character, he is guilty; but if they find that he was discharging a duty that he owes to his constituents as Representative in Congress, in furtherance of their interests as honest claimants before the Government Departments, he is not guilty. The jury were then respited until this morning. The jury retired with the case at 10½ o'clock this morning, and returned at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The foremen stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and there was no prospect of agreement, as they stood now as they did when they went out. They were discharged. It is understood that they stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Gratiot Washburne, Assistant Secretary of Legation to France.

JUDGES FIELDING AND HOFFMAN.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed unanimously to ignore and dismiss by adverse report the petition of one W. Hastings, of California, asking for the impeachment of Judges Fielding and Hoffman, Hastings having utterly failed to make out even a *prima facie* case, and it is understood that his argument and so-called evidence were of most absurd and irrelevant character.

THE MCGARRAHAN CLAIM.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day were, motion of their Chairman, formally discharged from further consideration of the memorial Wm. McGarrahan, which was then referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations have finished the Army Appropriation bill. It appropriates over $29,000,000. They have now under consideration the Deficiency bill. The amounts to be appropriated foot up, thus far, $5,600,000.

A THIEVISH CLERK.

John N. Ehle, a clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Treasury Department, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant at the instance of the Third Auditor, who charges him with stealing from the files of the office certain abstracts and evidences of indebtedness upon which to base fraudulent claims against the Government. The Third Auditor says the accused used one set of vouchers by filing them in connection with a fraudulent claim, but at present it is impossible to tell whether he ever succeeded in actually obtaining any similar claims through the office. Ehle, as he abstracted the papers, passed them over to a supposed confederate, but who in reality was a detective employed to watch his operations. He was required to give bail.

WASHBURNE THE YOUNGER.

Gratiot Washburne, who was nominated by the President, to-day, to be Second Secretary of Legation at France, is the eldest son of the Minister, and is aged about 20 years.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) presented petitions for a reform in appointments and removals from offices.

Messrs. EDMUNDS and SAWYER presented similar petitions.

THE RECUSANT CORRESPONDENTS.

The Vice President submitted a letter from District Attorney Fisher, of the District of Columbia, stating that an indictment against the New York *Tribune's* correspondents, who refused to tell how they obtained a copy of the Treaty of Washington, has been quashed for want of jurisdiction. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, with amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next, and insist upon its consideration until disposed of.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill striking out the word "Leavenworth" from Section 31 of the National Cemetery act. Passed.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HAMLIN—Approving the act of the Dakota Territorial Legislature authorizing the people to vote aid to railroads.

By Mr. WILSON—To reimburse soldiers for clothing lost in the Chicago fire.

EDMUNDS' RESOLUTION.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the resolution asking the President for information respecting the alleged intention of Great Britain to revoke the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. PATTERSON assumed that our Government knew what claims it had a right to present. He thought the reported language of Gladstone was insulting to the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the resolution had better be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Whenever any such information as that called for should reach the President, it would be promptly sent to the Senate. In the meantime, it was best to maintain a dignified attitude.

Mr. Sherman, also, said that he regarded the Treaty of Washington as a high and solemn contract between the two nations, and did not believe that, after full consideration, either nation would be likely to violate it.

Mr. MORTON suggested that Mr. Edmunds should modify the resolution so as to ask for information respecting the complaint made by the British Government against cases submitted by the Government of the United States. The resolution, as it stood, assumed that there was an intention to revoke the treaty, whereas neither the Queen nor the Premier's speech intimated any such intention, but merely spoke of remonstrating against the case presented by the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if the report of Gladstone's speech was correct, and if the English language meant in England what it means here, the Premier certainly did intimate that England would revoke the treaty, unless the United States would consent to change or withdraw its case. However, as his object in offering the resolution was merely to get the information asked, he would accept the suggestion and modify the resolution. But he objected to referring it to a committee.

Mr. SHERMAN thought this a very proper case for reference. Under the circumstances the proper course for us was to pursue the even tenor of our way, present our case in simple, direct and moderate terms, and there stand. If political excitement on the subject should arise in Great Britain, we need not notice it, but leave them to settle it in their own way. The agitation would subside in due time. He did not believe that the Government or people of Great Britain would dare, in the presence of the civilized world, to revoke the treaty. The public sentiment of the world would not permit them to do so.

Mr. PATTERSON was sorry to hear such intemperate language from the Senator from Ohio (Sherman). [Laughter.]

Mr. HAMLIN said he thought, on this occasion, silence was the highest wisdom, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. ROBERTSON called for the regular order, and the resolution went over and the Senate resumed consideration of the

AMNESTY BILL.

The question was on substituting "citizen" for "person" in the fifth section.

Mr. COLE advocated it, because it would exclude Chinamen.

Mr. NYE took the same ground, and argued that the recent treaty with China forbade the naturalization of Chinamen.

Mr. SUMNER said it merely provided that no one could claim to be naturalized under or by the treaty.

Mr. CARPENTER said the meaning of the treaty provision was very plain. He knew it was wrong to intimate that any Senator was actuated by personal motives; but every one familiar with the recent poetry knew there was a bitter animosity between the Nye family and the Chinamen. [Laughter].

The amendment was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 34.

Mr. COLE offered another amendment providing that this act shall not be construed to alter the naturalization laws. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 34.

Mr. CORBETT moved to insert a proviso that the bill should not be construed to authorize the naturalization of the Chinese.

Mr. STEVENSON was astonished at Mr. Sherman's voting to place the peaceful Chinamen on the Pacific coast at the mercy of their enemies in the jury-box, when he had declared by his previous votes that negroes at the South, ignorant, superstitious, and utterly unconscious that there is a God above them, were fit to act as jurors.

Mr. TIPTON protested against Mr. Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill as uncalled for, and clearly subversive of the rights of State Governments. He read extracts from protests of Governor Geary, of Penn., and Governor Palmer, of Illinois, against Federal military interference in the affairs of States, and said that their language applied with just as much force to the usurpations proposed in this bill. Under the excitement of a war period these usurpations had been tolerated, but he warned the Senate that when the States should all have been restored to their places in the Union, the people would demand that all this usurping legislation should be swept away, and if necessary would enforce it at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Corbett's amendment was then rejected—12 to 39.

Mr. VICKERS moved to strike out the first section of Mr. Sumner's bill. Lost.

Mr. ROBERTSON appealed to the Senate to pass the Amnesty bill without amendment.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sumner's amendment, the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and it was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.

Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Cragin, Clayton, Conkling, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom, Wright—28.

NAYS.

Blair, Boreman, Carpenter, Cole, Corbett, Davis (W. Va.), Ferry (Conn.), Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Tex.), Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill (Me.), Norwood, Pool, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers—28.

Messrs. Caldwell, Edmunds, Nye, and Flanagan, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Casserly, Hamilton (of Maryland), Bayard, and Davis (of Kentucky), who would have voted in the negative.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that it was a tie, and said, while he did not approve of all the provisions in the amendment, he would vote in the affirmative. [Loud applause by the people in the galleries, mostly white.]

The VICE PRESIDENT directed the Doorkeepers to remove all persons manifesting approval or disapproval, but none were removed.

Mr. SAWYER moved to strike out all exceptions from the Amnesty bill.

Mr. CHANDLER asked whether it would be in order to move to strike out the rest of the bill except the amendment just put in the Sumner Civil Rights bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS said this would make it not an Amnesty bill, but a bill providing that certain persons guilty of perjury in addition to treason shall be entitled to hold offices and exercise powers of government in those States. For instance, it would admit three men, who were shown by evidence now in the possession of the Government to be or to have been until lately an Advisory Board of Ku-Klux-Klan in South Carolina, Generals Hampton, Butler and Kershaw.

Mr. SAWYER said that Mr. Edmunds' statement about those three gentlemen might be true, or it might not; but if it were true, he had yet to learn that keeping men under the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment was a wise or an adequate punishment for crimes committed by the Ku-Klux. The opponents of this Amnesty bill sought to kill it by amendments, and he feared they had already done so. Evidently there were Senators who wished that political disabilities should never be removed.

Mr. MORTON said the effect of the amendment proposed by Mr. Sawyer, would be to make amnesty universal, and to declare that in the opinion of the United States Senate treason is no crime.

Mr. WILSON protested against Mr. Sawyer's imputation upon the motives of Senators who voted to amend the Amnesty bill. He was sincerely in favor of amnesty as any one. He would vote for the House bill, and would even go further, for he would be willing to except none but members of the Cabinet of the Supreme Court, and of Congress who took part in the rebellion.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that if Generals Hampton, Kershaw, and Butler should be elected to govern South Carolina it must be by the votes of colored people who had a majority of 25,000 in that State. He did not believe the charge against those gentlemen. They were honorable men who would scorn to aid or countenance such outrages.

Mr. SCOTT said Hampton and Butler had, by a circular, solicited subscriptions for the defence of the Ku-Klux. The disabilities of Butler had already been relieved, so the fears of Mr. Edmunds came too late.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) thought it would be as well now to strike out all relation to amnesty, and pass the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and then pass another Amnesty bill.

Mr. BLAIR thought Mr. Scott had no right to inculpate distinguished gentlemen of South Carolina in Ku-Klux outrages by reading a circular.

Mr. SCOTT. I did not say that they were members of the organization.

Mr. BLAIR. I think the Senator is disingenuous. Now consider the circumstances under which that circular was issued. Martial law was declared in eight or nine counties; men dragged from their homes on accusations of the lowest and vilest in the State. This was the condition of things when these gentlemen came forward, and appealed to their fellow citizens to contribute for the defence of men so outraged. Now I state here, and it cannot be truthfully contradicted, that there was no disturbance in that part of South Carolina, and no ground which authorized the President to declare martial law. The arrests were made for crimes alleged to have been committed one, two, and even three years before the passage of the act of Congress, yet the whole community was put under martial law by the President. We know it was done for political purposes. The whole nation knows that; yet because these gentlemen asked contributions for the defence of men, many of them wholly innocent, they are branded as belonging to the Ku-Klux Klan. I do not believe the charge, and I do not believe that any man who knows either of those gentlemen will believe it for a moment. I believe that a man accused of crime is entitled to a fair trial, and is to be considered innocent until proved guilty. I do not believe with the President, that those who took means to avoid arrest under his illegal declaration of martial law thereby confessed themselves guilty. I do not believe that all who were arrested were guilty. Hundreds of them have been released as not guilty. Hundreds of them have been acquitted, and none of them have been convicted of anything except conspiracy.

Mr. SCOTT said the time would come for a discussion of the question, whether the President was justified in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the counties referred to, and when the time comes he would be prepared to vindicate the President's action, but as Mr. Blair had raised the question of the condition of society there, he would mention two or three facts. The Grand Jury at the recent term of the Circuit Court had presented a great many persons for these Ku-Klux offences, and the evidence showed that within six months a large number of victims had been whipped or killed in the counties of York, Union, and Spartansburg, three of the counties in which the *habeas corpus* had been suspended. If Mr. Blair would read the testimony, he would see, for instance, that a prominent man in York County, a leading physician, was the leader of a band of Ku-Klux who at night dragged from his house and hanged, in the presence of his wife, an unoffending citizen. It was true that, owing to a technical difficulty, the convictions were only for conspiracy, but the testimony which proved conspiracy also showed that murders had been committed, and that the public sentiment was such as to paralyze the officers of the law.

Mr. NORWOOD asked Mr. Edmunds to state the proofs of his charge against Generals Wade Hampton, Butler, and Kershaw.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had already stated that he was informed from the best authority, that the Executive Department of the Government of the United States had evidence showing that the three persons he had named were at this moment, or were a month ago the Advisory Board of the Ku-Klux Klan, whatever that was. Perhaps the Senator (Norwood) as he lived nearer the locality, could tell better than he could.

Mr. BLAIR, thinking that Mr. EDMUNDS referred to him, said he did not live the locality, yet he had been there, and he had heard the testimony on the subject, and he would just as readily believe him (Edmunds) capable of being a Ku-Klux as Generals Hampton, Butler and Kershaw. He believed that if men like those charged by Edmunds had directed Ku Klux operations, they would have begun by Ku-Kluxing the scoundrels sent down there by Congress under the Reconstruction laws to rob and plunder the people, and who were a disgrace to the country and the age.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Undoubtedly. We all know that, in the honorable Senator's opinion, reconstruction is a disgrace to the age and country, but it is not a disgrace and outrage that there should be an organization for the commission of murder, arson, and all other kinds of outrage.

Mr. BLAIR. I prefer to stigmatize those who have caused those outrages.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a remark implying that Blair, as he did not denounce the outrages, must approve them.

Mr. BLAIR. Upon the same principle I might charge the Senator (Edmunds) with approving the thieving and robberies of the infamous carpet-bag Governments that he helped to establish in the South, for he has never since condemned them.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I will be more candid than the Senator (Blair). I have not condemned the thieving of the carpet-bag Governments, as he calls them, because I do not believe it. [Laughter.] I deny that the carpet-bag Governments at the South are thieving Governments in the sense in which he uses the term. But I have no doubt that in the South, as in the North, there are men in office who do not administer rightly the duties and functions entrusted to them, and so soon as it is declared that any Government in the South, or elsewhere, is not faithful to its trust in the highest degree, I will go to the verge of the Constitution with the Senator to put it down.

Mr. BLAIR. I am very glad to hear that.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I should be still more glad to hear the Senator say that he will go with me to protect the loyal black men of the country, but on the contrary, when we propose to do that he is always against us.

Mr. BLAIR. I went to protect the liberties of the whole country on the battlefield.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes; the Senator went to the war, but he got through too soon. [Laughter].

Mr. BLAIR. Well, it is time for you to do something in that way now; you done nothing then.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I do not wish to institute a comparison between my services and the Senator from Missouri, but perhaps he will pardon me if I suggest that this Government was not saved altogether by Brigadier Generals. [Laughter].

Mr. SAWYER, fearing that his motion to strike out the exceptions would endanger the bill, withdrew it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Morrill's (of Vermont) amendment including in the exceptions, all persons who have been members of the Ku-Klux organization, and it was adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 13.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that before any person could take the benefit of the bill he must swear that he never belonged to the Ku-Klux, or any such organization.

Mr. SCOTT said his experience on the Ku-Klux Committee had convinced him that oaths could not bind members of that organization. Perjury was one of the conditions of membership.

Mr. MORTON knew that, but wished to have the amendment adopted, so that if any one should subsequently be proved to have belonged to the society he could be prosecuted for perjury.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 12.

No other amendments were offered, and the question was on the passage of the bill.

Mr. THURMAN said that ever since he had been in the Senate he had been a believer in the wisdom removing political disabilities as imposed, not as a punishment for crime, but for reasons of public policy, and therefore held that as soon as public policy demanded their removal, it was the duty of Congress to remove them irrespective of the merits or demerits of the persons to be affected. He had intended, therefore, to vote for this bill, but it had now been saddled with an amendment which he believed to be unconstitutional and in every respect mischievous, and therefore he could not vote for the bill.

Mr. Saulsbury, Hill and Stevenson took the same ground.

Mr. SUMNER said the bill was now elevated and consecrated, and warned those who voted against it that they must take the responsibility of voting against a measure securing equal rights, and the final measure of reconstruction.

The vote was then taken, and the bill was rejected by the following vote, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative:

YEAS.

Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton (Tex.), Hamlin, Harlan, Kellogg, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom—33.

NAYS.

Blair, Boreman, Davis (W. Va.), Goldthwaite, Hill, Johnson, Kelly, Logan, Morrill (Me.), Norwood, Saulsbury, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Wright—19.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. LOGAN moved to take up the Chicago Relief bill, and vote on it without debate.

THE HOUSE AMNESTY BILL.

Mr TRUMBULL moved to take up the last Amnesty bill passed by the House.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion was carried,—yeas, 29; nays, 7.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TAX ABATED.

On motion of Mr. STRONG, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to abate the tax on tobacco in the town of Louisiana, Mo., destroyed by fire. Also, a bill to issue to Benjamin Vanneman, of Green County, Ohio, two 10-40 bonds in place of two other bonds destroyed by rats. Passed.

ELECTION CASE.

The Arkansas contested election case of Boles against Edwards was then taken up, the unanimous report of the committee being that Boles, the contestant, is entitled to the seat. Mr. Boles was admitted to the seat and sworn in.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. MYERS presented a remonstrance of Philadelphia printers, type founders, binders, gold-beaters, and paper-makers against the passage of the International Copyright law.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill referring to the Court of Claims the claims of the heirs and legal representatives of Colonel Frazer Vigo, deceased, of Terre Haute, Ind., for money and supplies furnished to troops in 1778, during the Revolutionary War. Passed.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

On motion of Mr. DUELL a resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee to consider the propriety of reporting a bill for a repeal of the Bankrupt law.

COLLEGE RELIEF BILL.

The House then took up the bill reported last Friday, to pay to the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $65,000 for the destruction of its buildings and other property destroyed without authority, by disorderly soldiers of the United States during the late rebellion.

The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PERCE, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, recapitulated the facts in the case and advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. HOAR, a member of that Committee, also spoke in favor of the passage of the bill. He mentioned the interesting facts that during the operations against Yorktown in the Revolutionary war the college was occupied and respected by the British troops, and that subsequently the buildings were occupied by French troops, and injured in much the same way as they were injured by American troops during the rebellion, and that Louis the Sixteenth, when he heard of it, repaired the damages out of his private purse.

IMPEACHMENT CASE DISPOSED OF.

The Committee rose in order to have the time for debate extended, and Mr. PETERS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the memorial of Wm. Hastings for the impeachment of Ogden Hoffman, Judge of the United States District Court in California, and of Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. It was so ordered.

THE COLLEGE CLAIM AGAIN.

The House then went back into committee, and continued the discussion on the William and Mary College bill.

Speeches, in support of the bill, were made by Messrs. STORME and McNEELY, members of the Committee on Education, and, without disposing of the bill, the Committee and House adjourned, the session to-morrow being for general debate only.

ILLINOIS.

Schaffer, the Murderer of Von Ponwitz, at Dwight, Ill., Sentenced to Imprisonment for Eighteen Years—Railroad Accident—Free Trade Discussion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Feb. 9.—The trial of Frederick Schaffer for the murder of Alvin Von Ponwitz, near Dwight, on the 23d of January which has been progressing here before Judge Mood for the past two days resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder, and the jury assigned him to the Penitentiary for 18 years. The prisoner maintained throughout the same nervous and semi-unconscious condition, apparently noticing nothing said or done. The prosecution was conducted by C. C. Strawn, State's Attorney, and J. I. Dunlap, Esq. The defense was ably conducted by W. T. Ament, Esq., of Pontiac, and H. H. Brewar, Esq., of Sunbury.

William McElhany, a brakesman on a train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad was killed here this morning by falling between the cars while in motion.

The Livingstone County Free Trade League held a session here to-night. Speeches by Mr. Fyfe, Colon Spafford, and others.

UTAH.

Minister DeLong's Visit to Brigham Young and What is Thought of It—Favorable News from the Snow Blockade.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 9.—Much surprise and regret is expressed to-day among the Gentiles, upon learning that Minister DeLong and the Japanese Embassy, excepting the principal Ambassadors, visited Brigham Young. It is contended that Young, not occupying any recognized official position, and being a prisoner, charged with murder, Mr. DeLong, as the representative of the United States to a foreign power, has made a serious mistake in this visit, inasmuch as it compromises the honor of the Federal Government, and Mr. DeLong's high station. The feeling on the subject to-night is so exciting that some subscribers to the banquet have withdrawn their names.

Mr. De Long, speaking of the reception yesterday in the United States Supreme Court, says it was the most interesting of all occasions since their arrival in America. The addresses of Chief Justice McKean and Governor Woods made a most excellent impression on the Japanese and the public.

The Japanese General Yamada and suite visited Camp Douglas this afternoon, received a salute, and made a close inspection.

Favorable news from the blockade inspires the hope of the Embassy being able to proceed on Sunday. All is in readiness to start the first train and take the chances. A report this 7 p. m. says that three trains leaving westward from Rawlins, hope to reach here to-morrow night.

—The Diamond Flouring Mill, at Youngstown, O., owned by Noel Brown & Co., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $45,000; insured for $20,000, mostly in Pittsburgh companies.

ZOOLOGICAL PUGILISM.

A Fight Between a Mongoose and a Cobra—The Snake Defeated and Killed by the Lemur.

From Nature, Jan. 11.

The snake was a large cobra, four feet ten and a half inches in length, the most formidable cobra I have seen. He was turned into an enclosed room, or veranda, about twenty by twelve feet, and at once coiled himself up, head erect, about ten or twelve inches from the ground, and began to hiss loudly. The mongoose was a small one of its kind, very tame and kind, but exceedingly active. When the mongoose was put into the rectangle it seemed scarcely to notice the cobra; but the latter, on the contrary, appeared at once to recognize its enemy. It became excited and no longer seemed to pay any attention to the bystanders, but kept constantly looking at the mongoose. The mongoose began to go round and round the enclosure, occasionally venturing up to the cobra, apparently quite unconcerned. Some eggs being laid upon the ground it rolled them near the cobra and began to suck them. Occasionally it left the eggs and went up to the cobra, within an inch of its neck, as the latter reared up; but when the cobra struck out the mongoose was away with extraordinary activity. At length the mongoose began to bite the cobra's tail, and it looked as if the fight would commence in earnest. Neither, however, seemed anxious for close quarters, so the enclosure was narrowed. The mongoose then began to give the cobra some very severe bites, but the cobra after some fencing forced the mongoose into a corner, and struck it with full strength on the upper part of the hind leg. We were sorry for the mongoose, as but for the enclosure it would have escaped. It was clear that on open ground the cobra could not have bitten it at all; while it was the policy of the mongoose to exhaust the cobra before making a close attack. The bite of the cobra evidently caused the mongoose great pain, for it repeatedly stretched out its leg and shook it, as if painful, for some minutes. The cobra seemed exhausted by its efforts, and putting down its head tried hard to escape, and kept itself in a corner. The mongoose then went up to it and drew it out, by snapping at its tail, and when it was out began to bite its body, while the cobra kept turning round and round, striking desperately at the mongoose, but in vain. When this had continued for some time the mongoose came at length right out in front of the cobra, and, after some dodging and fencing, when the cobra was in the act of striking, or rather ready to strike out, the mongoose, to the surprise of all, made a sudden spring at the cobra and bit it in the inside of the upper jaw about the fang, and instantly jumped back again. Blood flowed in large drops from the mouth of the cobra, and it seemed much weakened. It was easy now to see the fight would end, as the mongoose became more eager for the struggle. It continued to bite the body of the cobra, going round it as before, and soon came again in front and bit it a second time in the upper jaw, when more blood flowed. This continued for some time, until at last, the cobra being very weak, the mongoose caught its upper jaw firmly, and, holding down its head, began to crunch it. The cobra, however, being a very strong one, often got up again and tried feebly to strike the mongoose; but the latter now bit its head and body as it pleased, and when the cobra became motionless and dead, the mongoose left it and ran to the jungle. The natives said that the mongoose went to the jungle to eat some leaves to cure itself. We did not wish to prevent it, and we expected it would die, as it was severely bitten. In the evening, some hours after the fight, it returned, apparently quite well, and is now quite as well as ever. It follows either that the bite of a cobra is not fatal to a mongoose, or that a mongoose manages somehow to cure itself. I am not disposed to put aside altogether what so many intelligent natives positively assert. This fight shows, at any rate, how these active little animals manage to kill poisonous snakes. On open ground a snake cannot strike them, whereas they can bite the body and tail of a snake, and wear it out before coming to close quarters. This mongoose did not seem to fear the cobra at all; whereas the cobra was evidently in great fear from the moment it saw the mongoose. R. REID.

RATNAPURA, Ceylon, April 11, 1871.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

How a Senator Happened to Put His Foot in It.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

It is generally known that Senators and their families, and their special friends, have access to the diplomatic gallery in the Senate, if it is not full of foreigners, and any stranger may be admitted to it by the request of a Senator, if there is room. The diplomatic gallery is about the worst place in the whole chamber to sit. Only the face of the Vice President can be seen, and the backs of all the Senators, which may have been brought about by a shrewd architect who had a mind above his trade. As for hearing anything in that place, it is simply impossible. Perhaps that is just as well, too. But the diplomatic gallery, as a name, is rather aristocratic. It is fenced off from the other galleries, and at first it has a rather distinguished look. The country constituents of Senators, or the female portion, think it a great honor to sit in the diplomatic gallery. They sit up very straight, look severe, and wonder if anybody will take them for the wives or daughters of foreign Ministers. The front seat is—with one exception only, the President's wife—reserved for the foreign Ministers and their families, and for distinguished foreigners accompanying them.

A day or two ago one of the Senators, I have not heard which, had two ladies from the rural districts which he had ensconced in the second row of seats in the distinguished gallery. Presently Sir Edward Thornton came in with Russell Gurney. The former took a seat directly in front of the two ladies, and they were evidently anxious to know who the gentlemen were. The Senator, turning around, noticed their curiosity, and wrote the following on a card and sent it to the ladies by a page:

"That handsome old duffer directly in front of you, with white hair and white whiskers, is Sir Edward Thornton. A nice old fellow, but he drinks too much."

The page, an impertinent little cuss, as they all are, did not wait to get the directions, but started off. Of course he could not get into the gallery, and so he handed it to the doorkeeper with directions to deliver it, and was off again on the run. The doorkeeper, in a hasty glance at the card, saw the name of Sir Edward Thornton, and without reading further, went down to the front seats and handed the card to Thornton. He adjusted his eye-glasses, and proceeded to read it. There was at first a look of perplexity on his face, and then it was dispelled by a look of annoyance or anger. Then he got up, read the card again, and then he sat down. Then he handed the card to Gurney, who has also white hair and whiskers, and with his motions seemed to say, "This describes you, but my name is mentioned. It is evidently intended for you." Gurney shook his head, handed back the card, and seemed to say, "No, it is not for me. It describes you, and mentions your name. 'Handsome old duffer,' 'drinks too much,' very good—ha! ha! ha!" Then they both went out into the corridor, laughing as they went. The doorkeeper, in the meantime, noticed the actions of the two gentlemen, and became apprehensive that something was wrong. He therefore approached them and said:

"Gentlemen, perhaps I have made a mistake with that card. I—"

"Oh, not at all, not at all," said Gurney; "this is right. It is intended for Sir Edward. It is all right, my man—handsome old duffer! ha, ha."

They didn't go back into the gallery that day, but it is a matter of surprise to the Senator that that doorkeeper and that page are still kept on the rolls of the Senate by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Saturday) evening at Masonic Temple, corner of West Randolph and Halsted-sts., at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. SAM'L C. SMITH, Secretary.

Masonic.

Siloam Council, No. 53, Royal and Select Masters.—A special assembly will be held at Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., this Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the three Degrees. Visitors cordially invited. By order of J. J. French, T. I. G. M. ENOS W. SMITH, Recorder.

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REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

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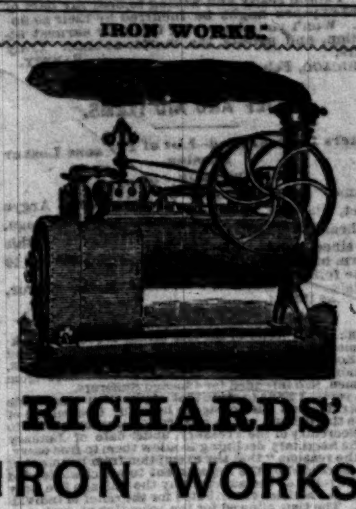

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GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee of Special Relief, Standard Hall, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

NOTICE.

From and after February 10, all applications for aid of any kind, to the Special Committee, must be made through the mail. Such applications must be in writing, addressed "Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall," and must state the name, residence, and past and present condition of the applicant, the amount of money required, and the purpose for which it is needed, and what aid they have received from any source. The applicant must furnish at least two references to well-known citizens.

No personal interview will be allowed to any applicant unless a letter requesting such interview shall be received by such applicant from the committee. E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

N. B.—The Special Bureau will be closed for new business of any kind during Friday and Saturday, Feb. 9 and 10.

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GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Mr. E. C. BEECH, having disposed of his interest in our business to Mr. GRANGE SARD, Jr., of Chicago, to date from Jan. 1, 1872, has retired from our firm.

JNO. F. RATHBONE & CO.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

All contractors and others desiring help can be accommodated by applying at the SUPPLY DEPOT, corner West Indiana and North Morgan-sts. Situations are now wanted for:

550 Laborers, 50 Carpenters, 25 Machine Girls, 20 Farm Hands, 20 Shoemakers, 50 Washerwomen.

F. M. ROCKWELL, Superintendent District 2.

BRICKS.

BRICK.

I can furnish Red and White Brick, in quantity, quality, and size, to suit builders, at lowest market rates. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

BRICK.

FOR SALE—Good Red and White Brick; delivery prompt. Samples at Ironclad Office Gary Iron Roofing Co., 164 East Monroe-st., one door east of LaSalle.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

931 WABASH-AV., 88 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Dyer-Sutherland Assault Case on Trial.

Reinstatement of Various Suits Affected by the Great Fire.

Arraignment of Prisoners in the Criminal Court.

Circuit Court.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Before Judge Rogers: Maurice Lacey, sign-painter, sued Stark & Allen, jewellers, to recover pay for the painting and elevation of a sign. This case had been before a Justice of the Peace, who had declared that the sign ought to be paid for; wherefore, to enable the plaintiff to recover, he had entered up a judgment. The defendants in that suit, as here, denied the claim, but they were defeated, for the Court instructed the jury that if the plaintiff agreed to paint certain signs for the defendants at a rate which should "be all right," and if he did paint the signs, then the "all-right" price is the current price of such work. The jury allowed $35.

PURCHASE AND SALE.

Judge Booth tried an appeal from a Justice of the Peace, but it included some facts [illegible] of the law which are frequently [illegible] concerning H. Kline sold to one James L. [illegible] John [illegible] or wagon at a price [illegible] Patterson a vehicle [illegible] or take away the vehicle [illegible]. He did not call some months, the vehicle [illegible]. After the lapse of [illegible] the carriage [illegible] vendor (plaintiff), having [illegible] of the vehicle some months, sold it for the [illegible] the vendee. The question was, whether [illegible] be paid. The sale, storage, and interest should [illegible] the evidence being received, the Court [illegible] of all [illegible] at the presumption of law, in matter [illegible] of personal property, is that the sale [illegible] cash; wherefore, if the plaintiff kept the property in his possession, the defendant agreeing from time to time to pay and take it away, for a reasonable time (in this case seven months) and then because it was not taken away he sold it, for the benefit of the owner, he is entitled to the difference of the price under the contract and the price the article produced upon sale, as well as to interest and reasonable storage. Judgment was rendered for about $27.

THE DYER-SUTHERLAND ASSAULT CASE.

Some time since a suit was brought by S. J. Sutherland, attorney-at-law, against Dr. C. V. Dyer. Mr. Sutherland claims that he had some business with the Doctor,—a matter, perhaps, of attending to some of the Doctor's law business. From this resulted a controversy, as the effect of which Mr. Sutherland wrote two letters. After the second had been written, the parties met, and it is said that the Doctor raised his cane and struck Sutherland's right ear, causing partial deafness. The jury will decide upon the merits of the case hereafter.

REPLACING LOSSES BY FIRE.

Margaret G. James, acknowledging the force of existing law and not tarrying for legislative aid, brought her bill to declare and enforce an alleged trust against Andrew Blair, others, and some property. The property is locate on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36, 39, 13, east 3 P. M. (40 acres). The complainant states that, on the 25th day of September, 1869, she loaned to Andrew Blair $12,000, to evidence which indebtedness she received a number of interest bearing notes, the payment of each of which was secured by trust deed upon the realty mentioned. It is further stated that a fire occurred about the month of October, by means of which the trust deed and unpaid notes were lost to the complainant, and that because of this loss the note for $226, due on Christmas Day last, was not paid, and, while this is a fact, the Trustee declines to enforce the trust. It is asked that an examination be made, and that a decree be entered declaring the trust and foreclosing.

ANOTHER CASE.

Mrs. Ann Brennan (widow) brings into Court the heirs-at-law of Thomas Brennan, lately a grocer, of this city, who, by some ill-fortune, died about the time that a fire occurred in the city which destroyed the office of his or his widow's lawyer. The devisees and legatees, the heirs-at-law, and some others, are made defendants. Complainant asks that the will of her husband be established, stating that it was short, and within her memory as to its facts. She then states that the deceased, having made his will, died, leaving some real estate to descend to her, a grocery-store to come to one of the heirs, and another piece of real property to his daughter. The realty affected consists of the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Butterfield streets, left to the daughter under conditions, and the west 25½ feet of Lot 1, Block 50, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the east fraction of the southeast quarter of Section 21, 39, 14 east.

TO ENFORCE A TRUST DEED.

Leopold Mayer claims to enforce against Johann Joachim and others a trust deed (the written evidence of which was lost lately by fire), on the northeast quarter of Lot 4, of Block 28, Canal Trustees' new subdivision of the east fractional quarter of Section 21, 39, 14, east 3 P. M.

A CITY CAUSE REINSTATED.

Thomas Murphy sued the city sometime since and reinstated his action. He claims only $5,000, stating that on the 7th day of June last, as he walked on Market street, between Madison and Monroe streets, he suddenly came upon a defective side walk, coming thus suddenly upon which he fractured one of the limbs he walks on.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

A petition for mechanics' lien was filed by Merchant & Holden against Philip Kochler and others, for brick and lime furnished, as it is alleged, for the building on the southwest corner of Lasalle and Quincy streets, supposed to be owned by Kochler & Ranscheise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Haviland v. Kussell Brothers. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,378.50 for ten casks of prunes. Reinstated.

DEBT—CITY CASE.

Harold S. Peck v. The City. Debt, $21,000. Damages, $1,000.

Criminal Court.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

By an act of inadvertance the indictments found against Gustav A. Busse and William M. Clark, Aldermen, for receiving, each of them, $100 from Owen Dougherty to vote for him to secure his election as Police Magistrate, were drawn under the statute law. That is, two indictments were presented against each of them, charging them, under the statute, with the crime of bribery. The present Grand Jury remedied the defect by supplying against each a common law indictment.

Ald. George Powell is indicted for that he proposed to receive from James Durham the sum of $2,500 for the exercise of his Aldermanic influence to procure the purchase by the city, from the Gilbert & Parker Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Mass., of an apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating gas for the City Bridewell.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

Sixty-nine indictments having been presented by the Grand Jury, it was thought convenient to prepare for the trial of the parties who were charged and in jail, in order to secure them a speedy trial that they should be called upon yesterday to plead. There were, therefore, thirty two of the class presented to the Court, Judge Farwell. Of the whole number two only were colored. Two were women. A majority of the balance were almost boys.

The following pleas of guilty were entered and the pleaders dealt with:

Cornelius Highland (colored), for the larceny of a carriage robe, was sent down for six months.

John Morris, till-tapper, tailor by occupation, was sentenced for ninety days.

George Saunders, for larceny of a coat, was awarded sixty days.

Thomas Redding, being twice indicted for larceny, in both cases petit, was sent down on each indictment for thirty days, in all sixty days.

Henry Paulsen for the larceny of a suit of clothes was remanded, because he declined to plead guilty to two other indictments.

Kate Kenny was sent down for sixty days on two indictments for larceny, the felonious taking of a set of furs and a dress.

John Reynolds was committed to the County Jail for thirty days, fifteen days on each of the two indictments for the larceny of a pair of pants [illegible] nine dollars.

R. D. Crittenden, for larceny of a lap robe was sent down for thirty days.

Charles J. F. Catcher, having stolen a washing wringer, went down for twenty days.

Bridget Wall, for the taking of a dress-pattern, which she claimed to have taken for safe keeping, its proprietor being in the Bridewell (as she stated), was sent down for ten days.

Supreme Court.

THE CASE OF A BROKEN LEG.

In the case of Charlotte Speer and husband, against the city which survived the fire, and which has been once before tried, and several times noticed the jury after being out about some eighteen hours, returned a verdict against the city for $400. There is one question of interest raised in the case. It is whether it is a sufficient challenge in a civil cause, that a juror has not paid taxes in the county and does not own any taxable property. The other instructions were of the usual quality, meaning that it is the duty of the city to keep its streets in repair. New trial was moved for.

WHAT A FALL WAS THERE.

Ezra Adams, of Evanston, sued Seth A. Mattison for board, etc., claiming $1,771.40. It certainly appeared that the defendant and his family lived on the plaintiff's premises, but, by the time the case was finished, Judge Gary found that there was only properly due $1.80, the price of a pitcher broken by defendant's daughter.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was entered in favor of Joel Ellis and Thomas Armour against Miles Munson and Richard Rhodes, for $2,218.

United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.—ASSUMPSIT.

James W. Warnall v. Daniel A. Barrows; assumpsit; demand, $5,000.

Edward G. McClellan assignee of bankrupt Hubert Pettit v. Franklin D. Cossell, James A. Fisher, George H. Wells and Sandford E. Gee; assumpsit; demand, $1,000.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Entitled to Apply for Discharge—Albert Hovey, of Chicago.

To be Discharged—Orrin M. Salisbury, of Chicago.

County Court.

NOT IN SESSION.

This Court is in the act of removing from the High School Building to the east wing of the old Court House. No session will be held to-day. It is probable none will be held for several days, as the new Court Room is not ready for occupancy.

IS THE GLOBE THEATRE SAFE?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While purchasing tickets, this morning, for the season of German Opera, of the gentlemanly Treasurer of Colonel Wood's Globe Theatre, the writer ascertained that it was the intention to sell tickets for all the seats in the house, the aisles, and every inch left for standing-room. And we have no doubt that, simultaneously with the appearance of this article, in some other part of your paper will be stated "Unprecedented rush for tickets for the Wachtel German Opera; but few, if any, tickets remain unsold;" or words to that effect. Let it be understood that, in having my say, I take it for granted, and do not think any one will deny the fact, that, on Monday evening next, the Globe Theatre will be filled to its utmost capacity. Anybody who reads the papers is familiar with the incidents connected with the erection of the theatre, as Mr. D. B. Allen and his Globe Theatre have been before the public many, many times; and it is a pretty well-known fact that Mr. Allen built the same on the smallest capital ever before known; and we have it from undoubted authority, from his own lips, that he (Allen) began it with "fifty cents and any amount of cheek." We all know what trouble he had paying for wages, building materials, etc., etc. Now, bearing in mind the slip-shod manner in which Mr. Allen carried out his part of the programme, how about the other parties in the matter; I mean those who built it? This may seem not pertinent, but I write to the point, with due regard to Colonel Wood. Is the building safe enough to hold the great number of people who will be at the Globe Theatre on Monday evening next, filling it to its utmost capacity? I have bought a goodly number of tickets, and intend being there then. Would it not, however, be a good idea to have several of our best architects to examine the theatre on Saturday or Monday morning, and report, through the daily papers, their honest opinion concerning its safety. I stand ready and willing to bear my part of what expense might be incurred by their so doing. Won't you please give this your earnest attention, and agitate the matter at once. Truly yours,

SAFETY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

RELIEF AND AID ITEMS.

Letters from Abroad—List of Persons Lost or Missing.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD.

James Dunlop, No. 19 Oswald street, Argyle street, Glasgow, Scotland, a native of Chicago, has heard nothing of any of his relatives in this city since the fire. He earnestly begs some one to inform him of their fate.

The following letter, addressed to the Mayor, explains itself:

CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 6, 1872.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo is received, asking me to forward to you, or the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, certain three boxes marked Dl. 2, and 3, containing second hand clothing, arrived here from Bremen, and intended for Chicago Sufferers.

In reply, I have to state that application was made by Mr. Meyers, the consignee here, for free entry of these three boxes, which application was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of January 19, the Secretary declining to allow them to free entry, for the reasons "that the exemption from payment of duty accorded by the Department to articles intended for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, only embraced articles contributed for the relief of individuals. The time allowed for the reception of such articles expired on the 1st instant.

I regret that I am therefore not able to comply with your request. I am, very respectfully,

JOHN L. THOMAS, JR., Collector.

Mayor Medill yesterday received a sight draft on Brown Brothers & Co., for £600 sterling, from the Staffordshire Potteries Chamber of Commerce, in aid of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. The following letter was also received:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CORK, Jan. 20, 1872.

Dear Brother Mayor: Your draft at sight on us for £500 sterling arrived here on the 23d of December, and was duly honored on presentation. On the part of the Committee of the City of Cork for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Chicago, I have herewith the pleasure to hand you the balance of the fund collected here, by a draft on the National Bank, London, value £49 sterling, to be distributed as before. On the part of the citizens of Cork, I tender you our deep sympathy for the misfortune with which God has been pleased to afflict you, and our admiration for the energy and activity (so characteristic of your great nation) which has already done so much to alleviate it. I am, dear Brother Mayor, yours very truly,

JOHN DALY, Mayor of Cork.

LOST OR MISSING.

The following list of persons either lost or missing is furnished by the Relief and Aid Society:

J. W. Simmons, a printer, who lived at No. 46 State street before the fire, is enquired after by Hattie Simmons, Union, Broome County, N. Y.

M. Destoppeliere, a sculpter, who lived at No. 445 Division street, is enquired after by Rev. Pere Firmin, of Lille, France.

Patrick Cowan, a fireman on the steamboat General H. E. Paine, running between Chicago and Grand Haven, is anxiously enquired after by his wife, at Birkenhead, England. Mr. Cowan formerly boarded with D. Cresser, 340 State street.

Andy Montgomery, and Andy Acklin, are enquired after by Mrs. Charlton, of No. 761 South Ninth street, Philadelphia.

George G. Merrick, formerly of No. 182 Dearborn streets, is enquired after by Jacob Brown, of Hopkinton, Delaware County, Iowa.

Harry Comford, who is supposed to have lived on Erie street, with a Mr. Hickson, is inquired after by George Stovel, of No. 303 South Halsted street, Chicago.

Mathew Feeney, a coachman, of No. 378 North Clark street, is inquired after by his wife, whose address, to the care of Patrick Campbell, Chief of Police, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alfred Spencer Green, who was formerly employed at No. 190 South Water street, with Messrs. Dingee Bros., is inquired after by his brother, H. E. Green, of No. 24 Romant Row, Barnsbury, London, who has important tidings for him.

William Fessenden, a machinist, who was employed in a planing mill, is inquired after by Augustus Fessenden, of Maumee City, Ohio.

A CURIOUS CONFIDENCE GAME.

The Originator of a Great Scheme Requires a Temporary Loan—An Admiring Countryman Accommodates Him, Receiving "Ample Security."

The audacity of Chicago confidence operators is only equalled by their wonderful success. Thousands of instances have been reported of how they have, over and over again, fleeced unsuspecting countrymen who have more money than common caution. There is a certain sameness about the business that ought to open the eyes of the unwary who are approached by insinuating strangers in regard to money matters. Here is a case in point:

Mr. Sill is a middle-aged, respectable citizen of Towanda, Ill. He came to Chicago a day or two ago to transact a little business. Having satisfactorily performed his mission he took the 6:30 Alton & St. Louis train last evening for his own town. The cars were running nicely along between Twenty-second street and the Junction, when Mr. Sill was softly approached by a respectable-looking young man, on whose face was depicted black dismay. Sill asked him what the trouble was. He replied, "Oh, no matter, you can't help me." Honest John broke in with—"How do you know till you try me." Then the stranger stated his case. He was agent for a grand, universal, social, financial, religious, and political institution, which was explained in the following interesting circular:

A Million Dollars made by a 12 line advertizement. The advertizement

This is a simple fact demonstrated by deposits this in a leading bank This Gentleman is forming one of the greatest Commercial Combination ever known in the World Whereby the Combination will Chang the hol style of Commercial transaction saving to this Continent $25,000,000 in commercial travelling Expenses detail not desirable—it will be a Politico-Religio association advocating and forcing with its ponderous powers the adoption of all moral laws sending the Fatemangel to Marble Palace to be erected Rotting the Bones in Prison dungeon totally stoping the manufacturing of alcolic liquor acept for Medicine Its whispered that Gen. Grant will not be President Viva le Gran Americane.

Mr. Sill was astonished. What a wonderful youth, and how candid and benevolent! What was his name? "Adams." Oh, a historical name, a name honored by the nation; but what was the immediate requirement of the worthy possessor of so distinguished a patronymic? Mr. Adams had a little bill to meet immediately. He was going back in the next train to Chicago. He required about $120 in ready cash. Could his obliging old friend let him have it on gold security? "Oh, certainly," replied he of Towanda, and fumbled in his pocket for his pocket-book. Mr. Adams hunted up the contents of his pockets. He found four $20 "gold" pieces and a "gold" watch and chain. These he gave as "security" to Mr. Sill. The train stopped at the first station out. Mr. Adams took the return train and the Towanda philanthropist jogged homewards. At the second station, however, a change came over him. The skeptical conductor came through the cars and asked to see Sill's ticket. It was shown. He also showed the "gold" securities. The conductor grinned hugely from ear to ear; the ends of his mustache curled contemptously as he exclaimed: "Bogus; you're sold."

These fatal words destroyed John Sill's faith in human nature. He took the next train to town, and was busily engaged last night inquiring for a young man named Adams.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Friday, Feb. 9.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 15, in s. Block 28, of w ½, Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $1,600.

West Erie st, n e cor of Leavitt st, s f, 48x124 ft, dated Dec. 19, 1871; consideration, $1,600.

North Robey st, between Augusta and Iowa sts, w f, 150 ft to alley, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $1,500.

Crippen st, n e cor of Wabash av, s f, 25x99 ft (condemned for the widening of Wabash av), dated Feb. 8; consideration, $723.

Lot 59, in Block 62, Sec. 12, 39, 14; dated Jan. 29; consideration, $650.

Market st, 100 ft n of VanBuren st, e f, 50 ft running to river; dated Dec. 13, 1871; consideration, $18,000.

West Jackson st, between Aberdeen st and Centre av, s f, 29½ ft to alley, dated Nov. 28, 1871; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 19, in Block 50, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $600.

Lot 13, in Block 56, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $600.

Ohio st, near n w cor of Market st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 49, in Hull's Block 48, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $5,625.

Orchard st, s e cor of Webster av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 70, in Bowen and Wait's Block 13, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $900.

Starr st, east of Sedgwick st, n f, 24 ft, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $650.

Twenty-second st, between Buddan st and Stewart av, n f, 40 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

Archer av, between Buddan st and Stewart av, south triangular Lot, dated Dec. 26, 1871; consideration, $2,100.

Lots 1, 2 and 5, in Block 36, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated August 23, 1871; consideration, $750.

Lot 3, in Block 36, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated August 23, 1871; consideration, $250.

Lots 4 and 5, of Lots 9 and 10, in Block 70, in Russell, Mather and Roberts' Addition, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 56, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 16, in Wing's Block 4, in Pryor and Hopkins' w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 13, 1871; consideration, $2,600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 4, of Yates' 1 acre in e ½ s e ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $1,350.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,160; quality inferior; extra beef cattle scarce and ½c higher than last week, while the lower grades command last week's prices. The range was from 5c to 8c for common to fair; 8½c to 9c for good to extra. Selected lots of Ohio, av 1,485, sold at 9½c; fifty loads to come to-morrow.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; market strong at last week's prices, and as only three loads are reported for Saturday, there is no prospect of a decline. Sheep sell from 6c to 8½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; no sales here. Dressed hogs dull and heavy; Western, 5⅞@6c. Pigs, 6½ @6½c.

The New Orleans Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The Congressional Committee examined ten witnesses yesterday and to-day, unearthing corruption enough to satisfy the most ardent reformers. Positive testimony was elicited as to the bribery of members, and the *modus operandi* of getting little jobs through the Legislature, giving the names of members, and the amounts paid each.

"OUR DAUGHTERS."

Mrs. Livermore's Lecture on the Training of Girls.

Some Wholesome, Practical Truths and Suggestions.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore delivered a lecture upon "What shall We Do with Our Daughters?" at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, last evening, under the auspices of the Star Lecture Course. The audience was a very large one, and the opinions of the able lecturer will without doubt be given consideration, and her plain talk, it is to be hoped, will result in improving the condition of Chicago's young ladies. She said that the condition of woman was to be vastly changed. The question of her advancement had never come up before, not because man, by his prattling and injustice has prevented it, but because the progress of civilization had been such that not until now could it come up. She proceeded to show the condition of woman in Europe and India, saying that everywhere men were willing and anxious to have women come up to a higher development and to have a loftier plane of womanhood. In doing anything it was necessary to commence at the beginning, and the preparation and discipline of children, sons and daughters,—should ante-date their birth. To show how neglectful people were of this matter, she mentioned the fact that agriculturists were considering the question of improving the breeds of cattle, and the horticulturists and floriculturists the improvement of fruits and scentless exotics. Why should not men and women think about improving the races of the human family?

She then considered the physical training of women, showing the present condition of the growing girls. She would give them a different training from what they are now receiving. In the best families, the girls, as a class, are to-day being made invalids by their dress. Tight lacing left no room for physical development. Girls were taught to be delicate, beautiful young ladies, and not to be vigorous in health. A perfectly healthy woman was not considered womanly, weakness and womanliness being synonymous. When a vigorous woman, capable of rearing a family of children at 50 years of age, is found, she is considered to be like a man,—no one can imagine she is a woman. Women have not the outlook man has for the future, and so settle down into a condition of mental indolence which is not consonant with good health. So much time is given to ornamentation in the house, to dress, and to playing the piano, and to the demands of fashion and of fashionable society; girls are out so late at night, and take such long sleeps in the morning, that the better class of them are broken down before they arrive at womanhood.

The system of education for girls at the schools was of a forcing, hot-house kind, and the majority of first-class scholars come home with shattered constitutions. Girls should be dressed more comfortably,—as freely as the boys. They should wear loose clothing, and not too much of it; take more physical exercise, and become accustomed to depend upon themselves more. They need more outdoor exercise to be fitted for the duties of after life, as men are. They should have equally the same advantages men have, intellectually and industrially,—the best intellectual and industrial training to fit them for their future career. Let the girls do whatever they become qualified for, and not dawdle and be idle and good for nothing at home. They should not be encouraged to be ciphers. Now they become wives and mothers without knowing what to do, are utterly ignorant of the duties devolving upon them. They commence housekeeping without a knowledge of how to do anything whatever, and, strange to say, there is not an institution in this country, to-day, that can give them this training. Great prejudice against the admission of women to the higher walks of education existed. It was thought to be "out of their sphere" if they got into any of the higher walks. Society forbids it, a woman who worked for wages not being considered respectable,—a woman who earned her living was not considered as respectable as one who was supported by wealthy male relatives. What was wanted to-day was the opening of all colleges and business schools to women who wish to enter and fit themselves for the professions,—to make it as respectable for women to work for wages as for men, and to make it as disreputable for young women to dawdle in their father's house as it is for their brothers to do so.

Woman had occupied every sphere, from Queen Victoria, who sits on the throne of England, to that of the Digger Indian woman who sits on the ground,—from the sphere of Parepa and Charlotte Cushman to Bridget just landed from the ship to take a position in the household, and turn it topsy-turvy, for $3 a week. The lecturer herself was refused a higher education, and told that she would not need it in her sphere. She had been hunting for her sphere ever since, and there were plenty of people who thought she had not found it yet. She found that, in Boston, all the cooks at the hotels and restaurants were men, the cook at the Parker House receiving $4,500 a year, while the President of Harvard College got but $4,000. Men do all the washing there, and make money at it. She purchased her bonnets of men milliners, and was measured for her water-proof cloak by a man. Young men were "chamber-men" in the sleeping cars, and took care of unprotected ladies. She did not complain of this, but, while looking for her sphere she found her claims preempted; and she objected to the opposition of men to women entering their spheres. If a woman wanted to preach, like Miss Smiley, she should be permitted to do so. She thought this kind of Christians took their rule of faith and practice from the Koran rather than from the Bible, the former saying "no hog, dog, or woman, or any other unclean thing shall enter the mosque." She urged that all women should be educated so as to be able to take care of themselves, in order that they may make better wives and mothers and members of society, and alluded to the injustice of the laws against women. The law placed her in the power of her husband and makes her subject to him; gives him control of the minor children (except in Kansas) and prevents the wife from signing any notes or contracts.

In conclusion the lecturer said that from the earliest ages of the world a nobler type of womanhood had been as distinctly and as clearly foretold as was the coming of Christ through the Jewish rites and Pagan superstitions. It was prophesied when Baal tempted Israel to sin, because there was drawn by his side Astarte, the mother goddess—the incarnation of womanhood. It was prophesied when Juno sat side by side on Olympus with Jupiter,—when the great god Zeus was worshipped equally with Pallas Athene; and when these gods and goddesses of polytheism faded into darkness because of the coming of Christianity, the world hungered after a nobler conception of womanhood, and, in the second century, took the mother of Christ, enthroned her, and paid her Divine homage. And in the pictures of the Madonna in the Catholic churches, and in the same pictures in Protestant churches, loved, and adored, and worshipped, there was proof of the prophecy that a nobler type of woman was coming to bless the earth with her presence.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Another Amendment to the Fire Ordinance.

Owing to a typographical error in the publication of the Fire Ordinance in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, the southern limit was made to read Twenty-ninth street, whereas it should have read Thirty-ninth street.

Since the publication of the ordinance, a further amendment has been made in Section 1, in relation to the admission of blocks into the fire limits, which will now read as follows:

Whenever the owners of a majority of the street frontage of any block or square which is not included within the fire limits as prescribed by this ordinance, shall present to the Board of Public Works of said city a plat drawn of such block or square designating the owner (if known) of each and every lot or part thereof, together with a statement in writing signed by the owners (or their lawful attorneys) of a majority of the street frontage, stating the fact of such ownership and that such block or square shall be included within the fire limits of said city, it shall be the duty of said Board to investigate the said statement, and, if they shall find that such statement has been signed by a majority of the owners (or their lawful attorneys) of the street frontage of such block or square, the said Board shall so certify on such written statement, and shall cause such statement and plats to be filed in the City Clerk's office, and the City Clerk shall thereupon give a notice, in the corporation newspaper that such block has been admitted within the fire-limits of said city and is subject to the provisions of this ordinance.

Upon the filing of such statement and plat (so certified) with the City Clerk, and the publication of such notice for the time required for the publication of the ordinances, the fire limits of the city shall be held to be extended so as to include such block or square, and all the provisions of this ordinance shall extend to and be in force so far as such block or square is concerned.

The Second Baptist Calico Party.

The entertainment given on Tuesday evening by the Organ Fund Society of the Second Baptist Church, at the residence of Mr. Buchanan, No. 562 West Monroe street, was a most enjoyable affair. As a "calico party" it gave ample opportunity for a display of taste without extravagance—an opportunity, which by the way, was improved by many of the ladies present. Mrs. Henry Potter, Mrs. William Holden, and the three young ladies whose hospitality the Society enjoyed, being among the most attractively and tastefully attired. The programme for the evening consisted of a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed; a piano solo by Mr. Roland; a vocal selection by Mrs. George Mason; representations of Yankee characters by E. Nelson Blake; solo "Beautiful Bird, Sing On," by Mrs. Smith; a response to an encore of the latter being a song, "Under the Daisies;" duet, "How Dear to me the Hour," by Mrs. Smith and C. C. Phillips; a facetious essay on "Hash," by Mrs. Ellen Sprague, and a brilliant piano performance by Mrs. C. C. Hotchkiss.

After the presentation of an elegant bouquet to Mrs. Dr. Goodspeed, and the reception of the Rev. Thomas Goodspeed into the Society, supper was announced, and the evening's entertainment brought to a close.

State Microscopical Society.

The State Microscopical Society held a meeting last evening in the ladies' reading-room of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Twenty-third street. A large number of microscopes were on exhibition; likewise a large number of microscopic objects belonging to them; likewise a large number of gentlemen belonging to the Society; likewise a large number of gentlemen and ladies who did not belong to the Society. The objects were duly examined and admired (including those under the microscope and those at the other end of it), when Mr. S. A. Buggs called the meeting to order, and declared there was nothing for it to do under the statute except adjourn, to view the objects under examination. Whereupon, the microscopic examination was continued with renewed vigor, and kept up until everything had been looked at casually, curiously, and critically, by which time it was late, and the meeting, as conducted, [illegible] adjourned.

The Condemnatory Commission.

The Board of Commissioners appointed to condemn the land embraced within the Post Office block, held a secret meeting yesterday, at Congress Hall. All the evidence that the property owners and the Government desired to submit for their consideration was given on Thursday, and the Board held a private consultation for the purpose of determining the value of the land. Their report, when it is in proper shape, will be submitted to the Judges of the United States District Court, and as soon as it becomes part of the Court record will be made public. From what could be gathered yesterday, the prices will probably be as unsatisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury as to the owners of the property.

Capture of a Homicide.

Yesterday morning J. A. Parker, Chief of the Toledo police, arrested, in this city, one Martin Krase, who was tried and convicted for manslaughter about two years ago. While awaiting sentence in the Toledo Jail, Krase managed to effect his escape, and has ever since successfully kept out of harm's way. By some imprudence, however, he exposed his whereabouts to the Toledo officials, and they lost no time in securing his person. Mr. Parker was aided in the arrest by Detectives Simmons and Elliott, of the Central Station. Krase was removed to Toledo last evening.

Du Chaillu Will Not Lecture To-day.

It has been extensively advertised that Paul Du Chaillu was to lecture this afternoon and evening under the auspices of the Star Lecture course of the West Side. The sale of tickets has been immense, the entertainment being an exceptionally interesting one, and those who anticipated the spending of a pleasant and profitable hour or two will be disappointed after reading the appended dispatch, which was received last evening.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It is a mistake in announcing my lecture for to-morrow. I am engaged for the 14th inst.

P. B. DU CHAILLU.

A Heavy Swing.

Mr. William Riley, recently of New York, has heard of the fame of John McLaughlin, the celebrated Indian club swinger of Chicago, but very much doubts that gentleman's ability to perform the extraordinary feat of strength alluded to in the subjoined challenge, the publication of which is requested:

Mr. John McLaughlin:

SIR: You claim to be the Champion Club Swinger, swinging heavy clubs against time. I will wager you from $100 to $500 that you cannot swing your large walnut clubs one hour and thirty minutes, allowing you thirty seconds' rest at the end of the first hour. This offer is open three days.

WM. RILEY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry."

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	20° F			To 2 p. m
7:00 a. m.	21	29.34	S. g. v.	
2:00 p. m.	31	29.41	S. E. g.	
7:00 p. m.	33	29.39	S. E. g.	inches.

Miscellaneous.

Union Degree Temple No. 1, I. O. G. T., will hold its regular sessions hereafter on Saturday evenings, in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home.

—On Thursday night John Miller was knocked down and robbed of a watch valued at $25, near the corner of State and Twentieth streets. He has no idea of who his assailants were.

—William Quigley, a boy about 13 years of age, who had been engaged at the Briggs House, has not been heard of since the fire. Any one knowing anything with regard to him will confer a favor on his father by addressing M. J. Quigley, Watertown, Wisconsin.

—The Board of Rebate are exceedingly busy at present. Commissioner [illegible] believes that in place of sixty millions as at first supposed, the rebate will not amount to over fifty millions of dollars, which is consolatory, to say the least.

—The Ladies' Christian Union, at the sewing rooms, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, is doing every variety of sewing. Children's clothing neatly made; boys' suits finished handsomely; calico dresses, under clothes, bed linen, bedding, shirts, etc., made up. All work warranted to be well done, and, in all cases, finished according to promise.

—The Board of Public Works, in secret session, yesterday awarded contracts for the erection of parts of bridges, as follows: For the construction of the superstructure and approach of State street bridge, to the Keystone Bridge Company; for the part of Wells street bridge over the river to Fox & Harvard; and for the remainder, including the approach, to the Keystone Bridge Company.

—The Cleveland *Herald* says: "The Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, lately called to Christ's Church (Episcopal), in the Fifth avenue, New York, at a salary of $10,000, is a native of Cleveland. His origin was very humble, and he followed in boyhood such menial occupation as presented itself, being table-waiter at one time at a boarding-house on Superior street. At an early age he showed talent, and was noted by his employers and acquaintances as uncommonly intelligent and bright."

SHALL WOMEN PREACH?

Trial of Dr. Cuyler Concluded—He is not Reprimanded, but the Canon of 1832, Excluding Females from the Pulpit, is Recalled to the Notice of the Church.

From the New York Standard, Feb. 7.

The session of the Brooklyn Presbytery in the matter of investigating the charges against the Rev. Dr. Cuyler for having allowed Miss Smiley, a Quakeress exhorter, to preach in his pulpit, was resumed yesterday morning. The consideration of the minute of Monday was resumed.

The Rev. Dr. Wells, of Williamsburg, spoke in favor of the adoption of the minute. He favored the adoption of the minute, and declared that the opposition to it was more for popular than Presbyterian consumption and effect. He had been a Presbyter for thirty years; he looked into the faces of men ministers for fifty years. Never in their experience had such an issue arisen. He thought that it was an innovation,—was in itself a grave event. He admired Dr. Cuyler's people. They stood manfully and rightly by their minister. That was right. If Dr. Cuyler had done indiscreetly, who had not? He (Cuyler) would himself approve of justice being done. There had been and was great popular interest. It had shown itself by reports in the papers; by large audiences; by applause, and by a silent conviction on the part of many outsiders that Presbytery would, after all, whitewash this case. He desired it understood that Presbytery would not whitewash this case. The minute had been criticized. He (Wells), though in the Committee, did not like the minute. It was a compromise. It was all that could be got to start the Presbytery on the way. Let those Presbyters who had gone out to lunch while the Committee went out to work bother the minute if they could. He would be glad of it. The Presbytery should bear in mind that the case before them was established as to its facts; not to pass on it would stultify themselves. He was indebted to Dr. Spear for that charming word. It meant to make a fool of oneself. He had done his speech. He would beg pardon of any brethren whom he had offended.

The Rev. Alfred Taylor called him (Wells) to order for charging him with perverting Scripture. God forbid that he should be charged with perverting the Scripture!

The Rev. Mr. Wells rejoined that he admitted Mr. Taylor thought he was right, but that he had perverted the Presbyterian interpretations of Scripture.

The Rev. Mr. McClellan, a minister of great logical powers, and a totally blind man, is one of the best debaters in the Presbytery. He succeeded Dr. Wells, being conducted to the stand by his son. He wanted to look into the defence of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler. He had not quoted the law or usage of the Church. The defence had mingled a great many fine figures. They brought down the house, but they had not undermined a single syllogism. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler had argued on the great doctrine of Christian expediency before; but he had not applied it to this case. He (McClellan) said that the Presbytery was only upholding the decisions and standards of the Assembly. He declared that the defendants had broken into the usages and customs of the Presbyterians. They had strangely belittled the Word of God. He charged, he would take charge, this on no one personally. But that had been the effect and tendency of the defence. One elder (ex-Mayor Lambert) had said Paul sometimes spoke for himself and sometimes for God. This was partial inspiration with a vengeance. He protested against it. The whole of Paul, the whole of the inspired Word of God for him, or none. How are we to tell where Paul the man ends, and where Paul the inspired Apostle begins? He needed the whole of Paul. So did the dying. To allow that Paul was sometimes not inspired would lead men to pick out of Paul what they pleased; the next step, and the consistent step, will be to impeach Paul's reasoning powers. The obscure passages of Scripture were and are to be interpreted by the perspicuous. Instead of this, yesterday, text was put over against text with a design to weaken Scripture. The plain meaning of Paul was to forbid women preaching in public. On Monday the prophesying of Phillip's four daughters was set off against Paul's injunction. The speaker agreed with Addison Alexander's interpretation of Phillip's daughters' prophesying that it must have been in private, because not to think so would conflict with Paul, the speaker would harmonize the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of Paul. The speaker agreed with Calvin that, to disallow one practice does not allow another; so that, to disallow the use of the veil, was not to allow public prophesying. God's Words were belittled, too, yesterday, by enlarging the boundaries of obsolete injunction. The 14th chapter of 1st Corinthians had been misconstrued last night, so as to try to make it mean that because "gold and embroidered hair" were allowed them, woman preaching must be allowed. Because we do not forbid all things does not follow that we are not to forbid others more flagrant. If so, there was an end to all family and church government. The speaker was astonished at the want of harmony among those who argued for the defence. He was pleased with the unity of argument among those who argued against woman preaching. Error was apt to divide the pleas of those who upheld it. Truth united its votaries. The speaker was contented with a "Thus saith the Lord." He put that against the world of literature and life. From Genesis to Malachi he defied any man to show that ever a woman was installed in gospel functions. But such an installation was made in this case. The women who miraculously prophesied were subjects of God's sovereign action. His Church was the subject of God's direct orders. Those orders were what he pleaded for. The women of the Old Testament who did prophesy did so at intervals of more than 1,200 years. Was Miss Smiley such a prodigy as to be equal to "the woman of all the twelve centuries?" The three feminine prophetic exceptions proved the rule the other way. After Christ came the Church was modeled after the synagogue to some extent. Every one knew that woman could not speak in synagogues. Christ and the Apostles never ordained a woman to be a preacher or a Bishop. Moreover, there is a direct prohibition against women preaching. Brother Taylor had maintained last night that the injunction against woman preaching was directly leveled at the Corinthian women, and that it was at an end when the special exigencies of the case were exhausted.

The Rev. Alfred Taylor, interrupting. I said it was primarily directed against the women of Corinth, not that it was exhausted by the special exigencies of the case.

The Rev. Dr. McClellan. Do you believe it in full force now?

The Rev. Mr. Taylor. We are not discussing that question now? [Much laughter.]

In conclusion, the Rev. Dr. McClellan insisted that Miss Smiley was not endowed, irrespective of sex, with the qualifications Paul laid down for ministers, or at least that there was no evidence on hand that such had been, or was her endowment.

The Rev. Dr. Spear having spoken twice on the question, was, by vote, let speak a third time. He disclaimed any desire to appear unduly [illegible], and he would not speak more than thirty minutes. He would not follow Dr. Wells through an immense series of interminable and impertinent varieties, nor Brother McClellan through "an immense vastitude, which no man could understand." He meant no offense to those brethren. He had elaborate reasons to differ. The first was that Dr. Cuyler had done or not done something worthy of censure—or else Presbytery was purposelessly in session. Second. The act designated, Miss Smiley's preaching, not women preaching in general, was the question. And the Presbytery, as to that act must either dismiss, approve or condemn the case. That condemnation would be censure. Third. That any degree of censure in any form affects the constitutional rights of the parties, involves Dr. Cuyler and his session, and that they, in that event, had a right to trial, which it was not pretended was being held. The Presbytery had shown neither its authority nor its process. It might have both, it had shown neither. Neither had the Presbytery the power to do the thing it proposed to do in the way proposed. The speaker declared that Rev. Dr. Cuyler and his session ought to have been cited, per notice and order, if this matter was to be tried, to show why, as charged by common fame, they had let a woman preach in their session. The session must be brought before the Presbytery, before Presbytery could directly or indirectly arraign the sessions. Fourth. The only authority to decide the case must be found in the standards of the Church, the Confession of Faith, and the books of discipline and government. Dr. Spear had not engaged to stand by the standard plus what a majority of Presbytery may think; nor plus a deliverance of Presbytery, either, unless deliverance were made in a case judicially before it. Neither would usage decide the case. Usage might determine taste; but not law. Neither could Dr. Cuyler be tried on Dr. Hodge's exegesis of Scripture. He was glad to stand now as Dr. Van Dyke, whom he loved with all his heart, stood in St. Louis in the Assembly of 1866, protesting against the oppression of a minority in conflict with the law of the church. Fifth. There was no fundamental law against women preaching. Sixth. The censure sought to be pronounced was half concealed. Seventh. The Bible was quoted instead of the standards. Eighth, ninth and tenth. The Doctor objected to the minute because it would be an infraction of constitutional rights, would be prejudicial to the usefulness of the Church, and would lower Presbyterianism in the minds of the community. The Doctor disclaimed any personal feeling, but he pressed his points with vigor and earnestness.

At the close of Dr. Spear's remarks, the Rev. Mr. Talmage said he had no speech to make, but he would offer a resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, It has come before us that a woman has preached in the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian Church, at the invitation of Rev. Dr. Cuyler, therefore,

Resolved, That we find no cause of complaint against Dr. Cuyler, he having by his act offended no law of the Presbyterian Church; also that as a Presbytery we encourage exchanges with the clergy of all evangelical denominations, so that there may be more intimate and sympathetic relations with Christians of different names; also that we hail the coming of the time when she who was last at the cross and first at the sepulcre, shall go everywhere, recommending the pardon and comfort of the Gospel to the suffering world.

This resolution was applauded with a good deal of demonstration. Whereupon the Presbytery resolved that on the repetition of such a demonstration, the doors should be closed and all but Presbyters and reporters should be excluded. The Presbytery then laid the resolution of Mr. Talmage on the table.

Elder and ex-Mayor Lambert, of Dr. Cuyler's church, made a brief speech, declaring his disappointment that the theologians had not cased his mind or changed it on that question of woman preaching. He charged that the peace of Lafayette Avenue Church was disturbed by sundry Old School Presbyterians, whose animus was against Dr. Cuyler, as an ex-New School Church.

The Rev. Alfred Taylor made a point that a woman should not sing in churches if they were unable to preach. Each act was an equal breaking of silence in the churches. The fuss made by those who let women sing against women preaching reminded him of Hudibras' couplet of those

Who compound those sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to.

The Rev. Mr. [illegible] concurred with the Rev. Dr. Spear that the session was not properly or competently before Presbytery for censure, a judicial process must precede the virtual censure Presbytery was asked to pronounce. Let the session be cited, or let the whole subject be dismissed as "small potatoes."

The discussion as to whether Mr. Cuyler should be censured or not for his act, was continued by the clergy and members of the Presbytery of Brooklyn until nightfall. At 7 o'clock it was concluded, instead of censuring the Rev. Mr. Cuyler, to call the attention of the Presbyterian Church to a resolution of the Presbyterian Synod of 1832, which declared that a woman shall not preach.

The Burnt Records Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Special Committee in the House, having reported a "Burnt Records" bill for the benefit of the people of this county, it is desirable to consider how it will operate when it receives the Legislative sanction and becomes a law. It purports to be a remedy for the evils resulting from the loss of the records by fire. We propose to show that the remedy is worse than the disease. It may sound alarming to say that, under this bill as it now reads, every man in the county will be liable to lose the roof over his head before he knows it. But such is the fact. The act does not require that the party who institutes the proceeding shall be in possession at the time he files his petition, nor does it require that those who may at the time be in possession shall be served with any notice whatever. Anybody who has sufficient cheek to swear to his petition may, under an advertised notice, obtain a decree which upon its rendition will be binding and conclusive upon all the world. The occupants of the land must read the advertisement, or else be liable to lose their property altogether. After the lapse of six months the decree cannot be gainsaid, even if obtained by fraud and perjury. Everyone who gets one of these decrees will be obliged afterwards to keep a sharp lookout, or he will be liable to find that by a subsequent decree the property is conclusively adjudged to somebody else. Any foreign capitalist lending money upon a title made fire-proof by one of these decrees will be liable to find, when his first year's interest matures, that, by a subsequent decree, somebody else has wiped out his mortgage altogether.

By Section 16 of the act, the filing of the petition and the publication of the notice make the decree conclusive, and, when six months have elapsed, it cannot be attacked, although it may have been obtained by the grossest fraud and perjury. The decree is just as conclusive, if all the facts alleged in the petition are wholly false, as if they are all true. In the extreme anxiety to make a perfect title, the provisions of this bill overshoot the mark, and really provide a means whereby owners of property in quiet possession, as well as all others, may be divested of their titles and condemned unheard and without a trial. If this bill becomes an act it ought, unless radically changed, to be adjudged void, because it is no "*due process of law*" to divest a man of his title in this manner. Everybody is entitled to a reasonable notice of an adverse claim, and a newspaper advertisement is not, of *itself*, a reasonable and sufficient notice. This objection can only be obviated by allowing a liberal length of time for anybody and everybody to find out that such a decree has been entered, and to come in and answer the petition and avoid the decree if they see fit. It is unjust to require a party having title, or claiming title, to file a new bill, and to prove, if he can, fraud and perjury as against the same. They are not easy to prove in any case, and the laboring oar is unjustly shifted into the hands of the innocent and wrong party.

It is no doubt desirable to have a simple proceeding of this kind, wherein it shall be sufficient for a claimant of a parcel of land to make everybody parties in one lump. There is great merit in the bill in that respect. But when this method is adopted the whole thing becomes an enormous injustice and a gross fraud, unless its provisions are restricted to parties in actual possession, and ample time is allowed after the proceeding is had for everybody to get notice of it and avoid it if they have any ground for doing so. The proceeding authorized by this law is essentially a sham proceeding, because it does not proceed upon actual notice. Who reads legal advertisements? Suppose a man is sick or absent from home, who will read them for him? It is a mere form of a suit gone through with in the absence and behind the backs of all persons concerned. There is a proceeding of this kind authorized under the common law, called a fine. And the law in regard to fines is in force in this State, although wholly disused. But by law, a fine levied of land, by any one not in possession, having, or claiming an estate of freehold, is wholly void. This act does not require that the party who files the petition shall be in possession at all, and the petition may be filed although somebody else is actually in possession, and to whom no actual notice is required to be given. Again, the period of five years is allowed after a fine is carried for any one to come in and avoid the fine. And minors and others under disabilities have five years after disability removed to avoid this fine. Under this act, if the petition and notice are in due form, no time is allowed at all. After the decree is entered upon, proceedings had pursuant to the forms of this law, there is no escape from its effect, except by a new suit brought for that purpose, and by proving therein the existence of fraud and perjury in the proceeding complained of. And if the existence of the decree is not discovered until after the lapse of the six months, all adverse rights are cut off, no matter how just, and, although vested in infants, or married women, and that, too, by a decree which may have been obtained by one having no valid title, and founded upon a petition based upon the grossest perjury.

In short, if this law is amended so as to give ample time for parties to have these extraordinary decrees set aside, say two years at the least, and only those in actual possession are allowed to make use of it, it is the best bill which has been yet presented. It will furnish a good substitute for a common law fine. But if it stands as it is now, and becomes a law without amendment, it will prove—if not adjudged void—a calamity equal to the fire itself. No money can be safely loaned on Chicago property at any price. And every property-owner will stand in jeopardy of losing his title at any time by a snap judgment got without his knowledge.

JOHN BORDEN.

ILLINOIS.

A Long Trance—Insurance Business—Leap-Year Party.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.—The colored girl, Maria Broadway, who for the past seven days has lain in a trance-like stupor, is still in a semi-unconscious state, though a little food was given her today, being the first in seven days. Her parents, who are enthusiastic Methodists, say she is sin-sick, and that as soon as God permits, and she is ready to be converted, the spell will be taken from her.

The following insurance companies have complied with the laws of the State, and are now permitted to do business in Illinois: Home, New York; Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y.; Alamania, Cleveland.

The Leap-year party given at the residence of Hon. C. M. Smith, last evening, was largely attended, not only by representatives of the beauty and gallantry of Springfield, but also by grave Senators and dignified Representatives, their wives and daughters, and representatives from other cities. In every respect the Leap-year privilege was carried out, and gentlemen appreciated the pleasure of being waited upon, and the ladies felt the many responsibilities that rested upon their shoulders.

Singular Accident—Recovery of Hon. W. H. Cruger.

PEORIA, Feb. 9.—A singular and probably fatal accident occurred to a young man named Boyer this morning. He was out in the country hunting game, and discovering some rabbits beneath a pile of sticks and rubbish, tried to drive them from cover by jumping up and down on the pile. While doing this the gun was discharged, it is supposed, by a branch catching the trigger, and the full load was sent into the boy's face and head. The injury is a severe one, and the victim will hardly recover.

W. H. Cruger, Vice President of the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Railway, who was wounded so seriously in the recent accident at Smithfield, has become conscious and is considered out of danger.

The weather is milder, and the ice in the lake is breaking up.

THE WEST.

Call for an Extraordinary Session of the Legislature—Another Impeachment Project.

OMAHA, Feb. 9.—Governor James, who has been acting as Governor since the impeachment of Butler, left this State yesterday afternoon, going East on business.

J. S. Hascall, President of the Senate, left this place also yesterday evening for the Capital, and this morning we have a proclamation from him as Acting Governor convening the State Legislature. The call is made, among other things, for the purpose of taking action as to when any officers shall be vacant, and the manner of filling the same; the investigation of the official conduct of any officer, and, if deemed expedient, their impeachment. It is claimed that this is a sharp practice, with the intention of impeaching the absent Governor, who lately prorogued the Legislature, in which case Hascall would become Acting Governor of the State. The Legislature is called for Feb. 15. Governor James will probably be back in two or three days.

INDIANA.

Letter from Vice President Colfax—His Views of the Presidency—Dismissal of the Suit Against the State Printer, Etc

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—Vice President Colfax has written a letter to the editor of the *Journal* of this city, in which, after noticing a telegram from Indianapolis to the effect that a concerted effort was being made to secure for him the Republican nomination for President, he says:

"No such effort is being made anywhere by my wish or authority. Publicly and privately, in speeches and in letters, I have invariably declared myself in favor of President Grant's renomination, as well to those not friendly to it as to those who were, and have so written to every friend in Indiana who asked my opinion. When the ticket of Grant and Colfax was elected, in 1868, I determined there should be no alienation between them growing out of the distribution of Presidential patronage, in regard to which I resolved not to obtrude, or from any lack of friendship or good will on my part, and I am glad to state that this was most cordially reciprocated by the President, so that there has never been the slightest disturbance of our most desirable personal and political relations, nor can any discord in the party be traced to any real or even pretended antagonism between us. I feel deeply the obligation I am under to the Republicans of Indiana and the nation, for their long-continued confidence. And political duty to a party whose record for the last ten years is the noblest ever made by any party, in any country or any age, induce me to say that, if the National Convention deem it wisest to nominate me for the office I now hold, I would accept; but my interest in the continued ascendancy of Republicanism is far greater than any personal consideration, and if the Convention prefers some one else for the Vice Presidency,—and there are many abler and worthier,—no man in the United States shall exceed me in the cordiality and earnestness with which I shall support him. I am not a candidate for the Presidential nomination, being just as decidedly as ever in favor of President Grant's nomination, and hope our Convention on the 22d will so declare unanimously. I beg, for the sake of harmony politically, and to save me personally from the suspicion of bad faith toward one with whom my relations are and have always been so cordial, that my name may not be mentioned by any one in our State Convention in opposition to General Grant, whom I believe to be the first choice of a very large majority of the Republicans of the United States. Truly yours,

"SCHUYLER COLFAX."

The Attorney General to-day dismissed the civil suit against R. J. Bright, the State to receive $20,000 overdrawn by that gentleman as State Printer, paper to the amount having been turned over to the Secretary of State.

In the Bright perjury case, yesterday, the fact was developed that the Attorney General had supplied himself with stationery enough to last him at least six years that State's expense, when he was only elected for two years.

WISCONSIN.

State Agricultural Society—Resignation—Addresses by Governor Washburn and Others.

MADISON, Feb. 9.—At a meeting of the State Agricultural Board, J. W. Hoyt, so long the efficient secretary of The Board, resigned his place, to take effect April 1, and W. W. Field, of Grant County, the well-known Speaker of the Assembly, was appointed to fill his place.

Very interesting and valuable addresses were made before the Agricultural Convention, now in session here, last evening, by Governor Washburn, who specially urged co-operation between the farmer and manufacturer; President Twombly, who advanced some excellent and progressive ideas about what the State Agricultural College and farm should be; Professor Daniels, who set forth the advantages of scientific agriculture, and Secretary J. W. Hoyt, of the State Agricultural Society, who briefly summed up some of the work it had done.

ARKANSAS.

Continued Murders and Outrages.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—A Memphis (Tenn.) special to the *Enquirer* says: "Trouble is anticipated in Hope County, Ark. A day or two ago a negro was killed by two white men, they claiming that he had threatened their lives. In retaliation, the father of the negro shot and killed an old man named Tucker, claiming that he was the originator of the murder of his son. The negroes, then, fearing the arrest of the murderer of Tucker, armed and assembled in large numbers, defying the civil authorities.

"A gentleman named Reynolds, who arrived from Chicoa county yesterday, says that the Governor's Guard have maintained order since the departure of the Federal troops. But one arrest has been made of those who murdered the three white men, and that person was immediately discharged, no one daring to appear against him."

NATURALIZATION.

A Peculiar Case.

From the Ottawa (Ill.) Republican, Feb. 8.

In 1849-50, John Wilhnour, a German by birth, left his home in this county to seek his fortune in the gold regions of California, which were then for the first time attracting immigration from the States east of the Mississippi River. In 1864 he settled upon a tract of public land, which he fenced, cultivated, and improved, and where he lived until his death. In 1867 he went to the Government Land Office for the purpose of perfecting his title, where he was asked if he was a native or naturalized citizen, to which he replied that he was of "German birth, but had been naturalized at an early date at Ottawa, LaSalle County, Ill., where he had lived for many years, and from whence he emigrated to California at an early date, but that he had no papers with him." Through his attorney he wrote to this city for his naturalization papers. The reply was sent back that after diligent search nothing of record could be found touching the name of John Wilhnour. He was then told by the officers of the Land Office that before he could enter his land he would have to take out his papers a second time, which he did, but before the title was perfected he died. His land was then "jumped" by a Mr. Suggs, whose only reason for so doing was that Wilhnour, not being a citizen of the United States, was not entitled to the protection of its laws in the ownership of property. In 1870 the administrator of Wilhnour's property made another effort to perfect the title, and again were the records of LaSalle County searched for evidence of citizenship, with no more favorable result. Subsequently one of the counsel for the estate came from California, and made a personal examination of the LaSalle County records, and after laborious search, did not find the naturalization papers, but did find in a poll-book of LaSalle township the name of John Wilhnour, who had voted under the provisions of the Constitution of 1848, making citizens of all aliens who voted at the time of its adoption. A certified copy of this evidence was taken by the counsel back to California to be used as proof of citizenship, which, if sufficient, would establish his claim under the article of the Constitution of the United States, declaring that the "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States." What the final decision of the land office of San Francisco was is not known here. The case is a peculiar one, and hinges upon whether the act of 1848, making citizens of the State of aliens, entitles them to the privileges and protection of citizens of other States and of the United States.

Apropos to this is another, and almost parallel case of later date, in which a well-known lecturer is an interested party. His father, then a resident of the county, was made a citizen of Illinois by the provision of the Constitution of 1848, in the manner above specified. No naturalization papers were taken out, as none were considered necessary. If that act made the father a citizen of the United States it clothed the son, then a minor, with all the privileges and immunities of the son of a native-born citizen. That son has acquired property in the State of New York, and the question arises, can he legally convey it without himself becoming naturalized if his father was simply a citizen of Illinois, the laws of that State denying that privilege to aliens?

A Religious Quarantine.

From the Rochester Democrat, Feb. 7.

A commercial traveller tells the following incident, for the truth of which he vouches, —more than we are willing to do. Sunday week he found himself in the town of R., on the Central Railroad. Being obliged to remain over Sunday, he determined, as is his invariable custom, to attend church. "So [we will let him finish the story] after breakfast I made inquiry concerning the different sanctuaries, and, deciding to patronize a Presbyterian brother, who was highly recommended, I struck out for his establishment. I soon arrived there, and slowly and seriously I entered, for the solemn service was already under way. A lank old man motioned me to a pew. Meekly and quietly I took my seat, and immediately prepared to join in the sweet song of praise that the choir and congregation were singing. I had just caught the note, when a sleek-looking individual, who appeared to be an usher, caught my eye and hastily beckoned me. I of course observed the gesture, thinking that he desired to escort me to a more exalted seat. As I approached, he quietly retreated to the door. Arriving at the vestibule he halted, and I followed suit, and the following conversation ensued:

Usher. I perceive you do not belong to R——, sir.

Stranger. No, sir; I am not a Roman, but when in Rome I do as Romans do.

Usher. This is no jesting matter, sir. From your appearance you are evidently from Rochester, or perhaps Syracuse, and you must know that that direful, dreadful, deadly scourge, the small pox, rages to a fearful extent in those cities, and you, sir, jeopardize the lives of the whole congregation by appearing in our midst. Now I am especially instructed to permit no city gentleman's worshipping here, until such time as we are positively assured that we are in no danger.

I slowly sauntered back to my hotel filled with not over religious reflections.

—Tony Snyder and his wife, the parties to the child-marriage which created such a sensation in Pittsburgh two years since, are serving terms in the Workhouse.

—In an article on a recent fair in that city, the editor of a Macon, Ga., paper says, a brother editor took a valuable premium, but an unkind policeman made him put it right back where he took it from.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROADS.

The Snow-Blockade on the Union Pacific, and Its Results.

The Northern and Southern Pacific Roads—Casas Grandes.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 6.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The winter of 1871 and '72 has been a very severe one upon the Union Pacific Railroad. Trains have been delayed so frequently, and for so long a time, that delays have ceased to be thought extraordinary, and all such things as dependence on the trains running regularly has been lost. This has been a serious drawback to the business of the road, and has resulted in the loss of thousands of dollars to shippers, and in an untold loss to the Railroad Company.

It is conceded on all hands that this might have been obviated had there been proper foresight given to the management. The last winter, and winter before, were remarkably mild and pleasant, and there was but little delay in the running of cars. Those who have charge of matters thought this would be the case every winter, and so they failed to build a sufficient number of snow-fences, or snow-breaks, in the mountains. On the California side, the road is covered over in many places by true snow-sheds, built of large trees, and capable of supporting an immense pressure; whereas those which are built on this side are mere board fences, sometimes placed one in rear of the other, for the purpose of breaking the force of the wind and causing the snow to drift up behind them. It would have been almost impossible to build heavy snow-sheds on this side, as timber is scarce along the greater portion of the Union Pacific Road, and the expense would have been something marvellous. Still, more could have been done than has been, and the result to the road, and to the travelling people and shippers, would have been most gratifying.

The road has lost wonderfully in *prestige* since last fall. From the Pacific side comes an angry remonstrance. Trade by way of the Isthmus of Darien has increased tenfold since the advent of cold weather; and when our cousins out in California and Oregon lost their Christmas presents by the non-arrival of the cars on the Pacific Railroad, there was a great deal of unhappiness and misery.

The snow which falls in the mountains is very fine and light, and is easily shifted about from place to place by the least wind. This accounts for the manner in which the cuts through which the railroad passes get filled up so rapidly, and why it requires a continual warfare between the shovellers and the snow, as to which shall have possession of the track.

To-day the news comes that the road west of Rawlins is blocked up with snow more effectually than it has been at any time this winter. This looks badly. Another telegram says that the Japanese Embassy is at Salt Lake City, and detained there by the snows. The members of the embassy feel much disappointment at finding it impossible to proceed East. It is said that the snow-blockade will involve the loss of millions of dollars to the trans-continental route, by diverting, through the report of the Japanese, most of the winter travel and trade to the ocean routes. The Japanese are exceedingly annoyed at the delay, they having been assured, before leaving San Francisco, that the road was open, and that there could be no possible delay.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Now comes the question as to the building of two other roads to the Pacific. If the road midway across the Continent is thus blocked up during the winter-season, what is to be the fate of the Northern Pacific Road, which will pass through the great snow-fields of the North. All the talk about there being less snow farther north than there is along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad is, of course, all bosh. As well might people say there is no ice near the North Pole. Everybody knows that it has been up-hill work to make the Union Pacific Railroad pay. It has Omaha, a considerable town, at the eastern end, Salt Lake City midway, and San Francisco at the western terminus. If, with these advantages it does not pay, how is the Northern, which has no considerable town at either end, nor any town midway, to be made to pay? It will take years to build up a trade, and years more to build up towns at either end. Duluth is not an imposing city at present, nor is Olympia, on Puget's Sound. Fir-timber may be found in almost unlimited quantity in Washington Territory, and some day this may become valuable; but there is too much of it at present, and farmers look aghast at the idea of cutting away fir, spruce, and pine trees enough to form the beginning of a farm.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The Southern Pacific Road possesses this merit: it will pass through a country where no snow falls, so that snow-blockades will be unknown. It will pass through Western Texas and New Mexico, into Arizona, thence down the Gila River to Fort Yuma, and then across the mountains to San Diego. The harbor of San Diego is simply beautiful. It is large enough to contain all the navies in the world, but does not strike a person as being very extensive at first view. It is entirely land-locked, and as safe as can well be imagined. Storms are almost unknown in that locality.

On the Gila River there are some houses built years ago by the aborigines of this country. A writer in a late number of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* speaks of them as follows:

The large houses near the Gila River, known as the *Casas Grandes*, are in a good state of preservation, although they have been known as remarkable ruins for two centuries. They were visited by Colonel A. G. Brackett, U. S. A., who found one of them to be almost intact. These houses, three in number, are enclosed within a space of 150 yards. The largest measures 50 by 60 feet, and, at a distance, presents the appearance of a castle. It is badly cracked on the south side, but the other three sides are in good condition. The walls are plastered on the outside, and hard finished within. These walls are built of adobes, or large, sun-dried bricks; and it is remarkable how well they have withstood the action of the elements. The building shows three stories now standing,—not perfect, of course, but sufficiently so to show that these are, in fact, wonderful ruins. There are some rude figures on one of the walls, and the country for miles around is covered with earthenware and rude pottery. The lower floor of the largest building is divided into five rooms, and there is an entrance on each of the four sides, though there are no windows except on the west side. The building shows no remains of a stairway within. The other two buildings are smaller and more decayed; one of these was, perhaps, a watch-tower. There is a circular enclosure near by, which may have been used as a cattle-yard. These ruins were seen nearly in their present state by the earliest explorers, and the Indians said they were then no less than 500 years old. As early as 1867, a Jesuit missionary from Sonora, Mexico, explored this country, and established in several of the fertile valleys missionary-stations, and, the country being rich in minerals, there was a rapid immigration thereto; and, over 100 years ago, there were over 80 towns, besides numerous farms. Many of these towns were well peopled, and of considerable importance. At that time, too, there were over 100 silver and gold mines in successful operation, mining being the chief occupation of the people. The Indians near the missions were taught the arts of peace, and seemed contented; but they were soon afterward reduced to the most abject slavery by the Spaniards, and the most unheard of cruelties were practiced upon them by their masters. Of course this state of things could not continue forever. They rose against their tyrannical masters, slaughtered many of them, and, being joined by the wild tribes of Apaches, who had never been subdued, expelled them from the country. The only towns of any importance which were left were Tucson and Tubac, both of which would now be thriving were it not for the Indians.

It remains to be seen what will be the fate of the Southern Pacific Road. It has its advantages and disadvantages, the same as any other, and will possibly be able to fairly compete with them. It is an absolute fact that, if the railroads were built through Arizona, the hateful Indian war which now desolates that country would cease, and there would be some as fine stock-ranches as there are in the world. Some of the lateral valleys near the Gila River are very beautiful, and even now, in a state of nature, looks like grand old domains which had been under cultivation for years and years. Immense sweeps of country, covered with rich grass and dotted over with oak-trees, are seen, and one looks for the stately mansions of the proprietors, as the mind cannot be divested of the thought that, at some time or other, these places have been the homes of civilized men, and that herds of tame cattle have been wont to graze thereon.

BUNDY.

A Marriage in Haste.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Newhall House was the scene, yesterday, of a matrimonial occurrence, which, for neatness and despatch in execution, challenges comparison. On the noon train yesterday there came to this city two gentlemen from Kenosha, the Right Rev. Father Doherty, and a young man bearing the aristocratic name of Desmond. They immediately betook themselves to the Newhall House, and, as soon as they had registered their names, the reverend gentleman asked to see Miss Fanny Cary, one of the waitresses of the hotel. Although she was at the time engaged in waiting on the table, his business appeared to be so urgent that she was summoned from the dining-room, and met Rev. Doherty in the hall. After exchanging the usual compliments and benedictions of the season, the clergyman, who, it seems, had long been acquainted with Miss Cary, told her, without further explanations, that a young gentleman friend of his, who accompanied him, was about to settle down in life, had made his fortune, and having determined to take a partner for better or for worse, had consulted him as to an eligible person. That he had immediately suggested that Fanny Cary was just the person for the place, and that Desmond on the strength of his recommendation, had decided to offer himself to her and bring about, if possible, an immediate consummation of the matter.

After stating these facts, the Reverend Father made a formal proposal to the young girl in behalf of Desmond. The proposal was accepted, Desmond summoned, the couple, who had never seen each other before, introduced, and by 4 o'clock the ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Doherty, and without waiting for congratulations, the newly-married couple set out for Fox Lake, the residence of Desmond. Desmond is said to be a man of considerable means, owning property about Fox Lake to the amount of $40,000.

A "HAUNTED" HOUSE.

Queer Freaks in an Allegheny City Tenement—Five Months of Mystery and then the Place is Vacated—Rumors Run Riot.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The usual quiet which has prevailed in Allegheny for some time past has been considerably disturbed the past few days by the report of the existence of a "haunted house" in the eastern part of the city. It forms now the general topic of conversation, and the wildest rumors concerning it are afloat. The house has been occupied by a prominent official, but the strange noises, the groanings, rappings, etc., which have occurred nightly so annoyed the occupants that they were compelled to vacate the premises yesterday. The official moved into the house about five months ago, and the noises commenced the first night, and have continued nightly ever since. The only reason given by him for not removing sooner is, that he wished to ascertain the causes that brought about these demonstrations. As he is no believer in "ghosts," spiritualism, or anything of a like nature, he had never felt the least fear as to the probable consequences of his remaining in the house, or that his life was in danger. Every effort, however, made to explain the mystery, or to discover the causes that produced such noises, has proved futile. Below is given a brief account of these singular occurrences, which was obtained from the gentleman himself, and can be relied upon as true. The gentleman is willing to certify at any time that the occurrences mentioned below are facts, and that any party can be convinced by a night's sojourn in the house.

The noises occurred for two months between the hours of seven and eight, and the remaining months after 4 o'clock in the morning. One evening he heard a knock at the door which leads from the hall into the kitchen, but when the door was opened he found that no person was there. He closed the door, but had no sooner taken his seat than another knock was heard. He inquired who was there, when a voice representing a female, answered "Me." He next asked "What do you want?" when the answer, "I want in," was received. He then walked lightly to the door and quickly opened it, when he heard soft footsteps glide up the stairs, but could see no form. He then rushed up stairs, and searched the rooms, but found that no person was near.

At another time a lady visitor rushed into the kitchen, pale as a sheet, and was unable to speak for some time. After recovering somewhat from her fright, she stated (it was about seven o'clock) that she had come to spend the evening. When she entered the hall, and was walking toward the door leading into the sitting room, some person pushed her violently against the wall, held her there a moment, and then fled up stairs. The search for the person, however, was fruitless. It may be stated here that the house was a double one, and a hall ran through the center. At another time, he was visited by his brother-in-law. One evening while he was lying awake in bed, he felt a hand, as cold as a corpse, touch his face. He jumped out of bed, struck a light, but saw no person around. Being afraid to go to bed again, he reclined on a sofa, but before many minutes had elapsed the sofa rocked like a cradle. He woke the gentleman of the house, who was in an adjoining room, and made known the circumstance to him, but the efforts to discover the cause of such an unnatural occurrence proved futile.

The most wonderful occurrence remains to be told. One night a very singular noise was heard. When the parents arose an awful sight presented itself. The child, who was lying in the cradle was naked, all the bed clothes having been scattered about the floor, and the clothes taken off the child and also scattered here and there. Another time, while he was up stairs, he heard a crash down stairs, as if a person had a very heavy axe, and with it was striking the table with all his might. He rushed down stairs, when, singular to relate, he discovered nothing unusual, and not the faintest noise was heard. He was astonished, however, to hear the same noise, but not quite so loud, from the very spot up stairs which he had left. He then went up stairs with a revolver in his possession, when he heard light footsteps as if some person was walking around the room. He could, as on every other occasion, only hear the sounds, but could not see anything.

Anxious to know what some of his friends would think of the matter, he would sometimes invite them to his house at a certain hour. One time, when one of his friends was sitting with him in the parlor, his friend suddenly stopped in his conversation, and said, "What's that?" He replied, "We are used to that." The visitor remarked that the noise was very singular, and that something was wrong. He insisted on accompanying the gentleman of the house up stairs to ascertain the cause of the noise, but he would not allow him, fearing that he might get so frightened as to injure him, as he was already as white as a sheet from fright. He went up stairs alone, when he heard light footsteps around him, as if a person were walking in a circle around him within a foot, and in fact would sometimes come in contact with him. The visitor finally also went up stairs, when the walking was continued. Several times his children would rush to him, having been terribly frightened. They said they heard some one knock at the window, or hammer against the wall, or walk around the room.

One time the gentleman had a young married couple occupying a room up stairs, who intended to remain but a few days. The first night, the benedict had occasion to go down stairs. He was not absent more than a moment, when he rushed into the room, panting, and as pale as death, and fell exhausted on the bed. His wife was almost crazed with fear, wondering what had occurred. He answered in a few moments, and said that, just as he commenced going down stairs, something pushed him down the stairs. The couple left the house early next morning.

The above is the statement given by the gentleman himself, and he will vouch for its truth. He does not attempt to give any explanation of these unnatural occurrences, and, as he does not believe in "ghosts," he is at a loss to account for them. The house has been thoroughly searched, the walls examined, and everything possible done to find a natural cause, but to no purpose.

He has had a number of his friends at one time in and around the house when these occurrences took place, but the greatest vigilance and the most thorough searching failed to find any cause for the singular phenomena.

These occurrences have greatly affected the health of his wife and children. His wife was anxious to move soon after they first occupied the house, but he said no harm would be done them, and he wished to remain to learn the cause of the occurrences. His wife soon became so frightened that she would not remain in the house during his absence, but would always stay with the neighbors. Several times she had, after these noises, to be carried into a neighbor's house. Her health failed so rapidly that finally he agreed to move, which was done yesterday. The above are only some of the main incidents that have taken place there. Every night something unusual would occur. Sometimes it would be continual rappings, sometimes talking or whispering, groaning, walking, etc. Some old residents in the vicinity state that the house has been haunted for twenty years past. The occurrences, however, were for months at a time so light as not to create much alarm. Sometimes a year would elapse, and nothing unusual would occur. It is also said that there have been a large number of deaths in the house.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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DEATH ON THE RAIL.

The Disaster on the Rockford & Rock Island Road.

Five Persons Killed and Fifteen Injured.

Scenes of Indescribable Horror.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 8.

A railroad accident, appalling in its results, occurred yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, on the track of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, about one mile north of the Alton Junction station, about twenty miles from this city. The details of this fearful event are truly heart-rending. A passenger train, No. 4, due at East St. Louis at 7:10 o'clock a. m., proceeding at a rate of speed not much less than twenty miles per hour, is suddenly brought in collision with a train of freight cars moving at a rate of speed of not less than twelve miles per hour. The engines are smashed, the baggage and one passenger car are driven into each other with great force; the seats are torn from their fastenings, the stoves overturned, broken, the fire mixed with the *debris*; and of the maimed and hopelessly entangled passengers, four are roasted in the flames before life is extinct, while several others are scorched and bruised, and have their limbs fractured and broken, all in the short space of five minutes. Such, in brief, is the summing up of the results of this dreadful disaster.

THE DISASTER.

The freight train, No. 3, Conductor Baker, and Engineer Halpine, left East St. Louis at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and should have reached Upper Alton station at 6:06 a. m. The freight train must have been several minutes behind time when it reached Alton Junction station, but notwithstanding this the conductor ordered the engineer to proceed. Mr. Halpine, the engineer, it appears, had only made one of two trips over the road and had taken in a train on Tuesday night, reaching East St. Louis about midnight, having been on the train about eighteen hours. He, it is said, expressed some doubt about being able to reach Upper Alton station before the passenger train would come down, but, at the suggestion of the conductor, he left the Junction station and proceeded toward Upper Alton, distant about two miles. The road at the junction runs in a west-northwestwardly direction for some little distance, and then curves rather sharply to the north, in a cut about 16 feet deep. The conductor of the passenger train, on arriving at the Upper Alton station, and hearing nothing of the northbound freight train, supposed it had taken the sidetrack at the junction, and he proceeded on his way toward that place. About midway of the curve spoken of the two trains met. The bank on either side of the road is very nearly perpendicular, and is about 16 feet above the track. From the peculiar situation of the spot, it is evident that the engineer on one train could not see the other until they were were within sixty or eighty yards of each other. To avoid collision after they approached near enough to be seen, was an utter impossibility, since the combined velocity of the two trains was certainly not less than 32 miles an hour.

The engines came together with terrible force. The front part of both were shivered to fragments. After they were still, the smoke-stacks were not more than three inches apart. One of the brakemen who was on the passenger train states that at the time of the collision he happened to be looking out ahead, and saw the engines strike, rear high up in the air in the front, and descend to the track again with a terrific crash. The baggage car was torn to splinters, the stove broken, and the wood mixed with the shivered material of the demolished car. The passenger coach next behind the baggage car was driven forward by its own, and the momentum of the two cars behind it so that it was telescoped into the broken baggage car, the front stove broken, the seats torn from their fastenings, and, with their occupants, hurled in a heap to the rear part of the car.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

So sudden, so violent, and unexpected a shock for the moment rendered the occupants of the car who had escaped without very serious bodily injuries, totally incapable of extricating themselves from the *debris* of the cars destroyed. To add to the horror of the scene an alarm of fire was raised. The fragments of the baggage car were already in a light blaze, the shattered timber of the passenger car was on fire, and the pinioned passengers, unable to help themselves, were crying piteously for assistance when there were none to help. A few, who had escaped without bodily harm, now returned, and put forth almost superhuman efforts to rescue their fellow travellers from the impending doom. To add to the terror of the occasion, there was not an axe or any implement with which to cut away the parts of the car which imprisoned the victims. Some were hauled out with broken legs, some with broken arms, and one had his collar bone and jaw dreadfully fractured, while others were pulled from the burning wreck, with scorched limbs, and covered with blood streaming from frightful wounds. The fire blazed up, and spread with great rapidity. The cries of the helpless persons still in the wreck, became heart-rending. One of the persons who was burned in the wreck was caught across the thighs by some part of the car. Two of the passengers who had escaped went to his assistance, and were endeavoring to relieve him, when the flames leaped out, burning their hands, and forcing them to abandon the unfortunate man to his fate. Six of the passengers who had suffered severe injuries were rescued with considerable difficulty after the fire had broken out; some of them were quite severely burned.

AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

The spot where the accident occurred yesterday evening bore testimony to the dreadful nature of the scenes witnessed there in the morning. There were ashes, and the blackened fragments of iron work about the car, the melted snow in the vicinity of the burned cars, the shattered and broken locomotives, the trampled snow further away; the red stains of blood on the pure white of the snow; the unpleasant odor emitted by the half-consumed bodies of the four roasted victims; all conspire to force upon the mind a realizing sense of the fearful disaster of the morning. It was after 5 o'clock before the wreck was removed from the track.

THE WOUNDED.

The number of those who received personal injuries is variously stated, at from thirteen to seventeen. It is probable that the former is more nearly correct than the figures last given. Drs. Williams and Haskell, of Alton, and Drs. Yerkers and Lemen, of Upper Alton, were summoned early in the day, and repaired to the scene of the accident, and rendered valuable assistance to the unfortunate sufferers. Some of the wounded were very seriously hurt. Mr. Canman, of St. Louis, suffered a compound fracture of the leg, and was otherwise bruised. Another gentleman had his jaw broken, and was much bruised about the head and shoulders. Some were quite seriously burned. Others had broken ankles and arms. Some were cut about the head and face, and others received injuries in the chest and about the body. After having their wounds dressed, the sufferers were all conveyed to Brighton, a station some miles beyond Upper Alton, where they were made as comfortable as possible, until evening, when several of them came down to this city.

WHO IS TO BLAME.

At present it is not easy to fix the responsibility for this horrible accident. The generally expressed opinion, however, is that the conductor of the freight train, Mr. Baker, is wholly responsible. The circumstances go to show that he was the immediate cause. He ordered his train to leave the Junction station when it was nearly time for the passenger train to pass. The passenger train was running on time and, therefore, had the right of way. But there are other circumstances that seem to fix some blame on the management of the road. Both Baker, the conductor, and Halpine, the engineer of the freight train, had come in on a train the previous night at 12 o'clock, after having been on duty, it is alleged, for 18 hours continuously, and were sent out again at 4 o'clock, allowing them only four hours' time for rest. It could not be expected that men could maintain a clear conception of instructions under such circumstances. Halpine, it appears, had only made one or two trips over the road, and had not familiarized himself with the time-tables in operation. It is also alleged that he had no watch, and was therefore ignorant of the time of day. Baker is an old employe of the road, and has always sustained a good character. Both Halpine and Sessford, engineers of the respective trains, remained at their posts until after the locomotives had struck, and afterwards rendered assistance in the work of extricating the unfortunate victims of the wreck. There is a slight discrepancy between the statements of conductor Fitzgerald, of the passenger, and Baker, of the freight train. Fitzgerald asserts that the collision took place at ten minutes after 6 o'clock. Baker says that they struck at fourteen minutes past 6—a difference of four minutes.

It is also stated that there had recently been a change in the time-table, the difference being six minutes.

GHASTLY REMAINS.

The bodies, or what remained of them, of the four victims of the fire were conveyed to Alton, and placed in the office of Mr. O'Connor, undertaker, and will be kept there until this morning, when, a Coroner's inquest will be held. The names of two of them had not been fully ascertained.

The remains of these victims are so much consumed that recognition is impossible. Their limbs are entirely consumed. Of three of them nothing is left but the headless trunk; the fourth has no legs left. These charred remains present a spectacle truly horrifying. The undertaker's office where they are laid is situated over the livery stable of Messrs. Hart & Co. It is a dark, gloomy room, and the roasted bodies of those, who but a few short hours before were in the enjoyment of lusty life, seemed to have found a fit place, surrounded as they were by the sombre furniture of the grave.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT HOLLOWAY.

Mr. Robert Holloway, an attorney of Monmouth, Ill., was, with his sister, Mrs. Sarah E. Miller, of Shelbyville, Ill., in the passenger car which was burned, and both had very narrow escapes. Immediately after the crash, and after he had got this lady out of the car, Mr. H. set to work to extricate those less fortunate than he, and was only driven from the car when the intense heat, smoke, and flame rendered it impossible for him to remain longer in it. As it was, his hair was singed and clothing scorched. He says of his experience:

At about 6 o'clock, the time of the disaster, the passenger train was going south to St. Louis at about 25 miles per hour, when it met the freight train coming at nearly full speed. The baggage car was forced back two-thirds of the way through the front passenger-car, fastening the passengers in the debris of the seats and stoves. My sister, Mrs. Miller, and myself were in this car, but, by God's merciful providence, had some little time before the collision left our seat and gone near the stove in the extreme rear of the car to warm. We were there at the fatal moment, but escaped injury. There was another man sitting near the stove, and we three, of all the passengers in this car, were the only ones who were unhurt. I got my sister out of the car, returned and labored in extricating and removing the crippled and fastened passengers. It required my utmost strength to free them. Eight were liberated, three of these with broken legs, another probably fatally injured in his head and chest, and the four others less injured. The stove in the baggage car, and the front stove in the passenger car were overturned and the car commenced burning immediately. Unfortunately the stove in the baggage car was filled with wood, from which the flames kindled most rapidly. Some persons with buckets of snow labored to keep the fire in check, but as they had to throw it over the piles of seats and entangled passengers, but little was accomplished. If there had been five minutes more time, all would have been liberated. The cries and prayers of those who could not escape were terrible. The flames increased very rapidly, and finally drove me almost smothered from the car. Most of those who got out were too confused and alarmed at the suddenness and terrible nature of the catastrophe to render aid. Not less than four perished in the flames. Probably one or two more. One was Mrs. Raines, of Henry County, Iowa. Her husband and baby escaped, but he may probably die of his injuries. The names of the others I do not know. When the collision took place the seats were jammed together, catching the passengers' legs. The front stove of the car was forced two-thirds of the way back. The baggage man escaped through the window. There were sixteen or seventeen persons in the car. The flames spread through it in less than half a minute. One lady, I think Mrs. Raines, kept ejaculating, "My poor mother." I pulled Mr. Raines out. There was a young man sitting with him and his wife in two seats fronting each other.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND INJURED.

The following is the list of the killed and injured as far as could be ascertained yesterday:

Joseph Friessen (residence unknown), burned to death.

Mrs. Reuben Raines, Henry County, Iowa, burned to death.

Man supposed to be a Mr. Herman Neuberger, of Barry, Pike County, Ill., burned to death.

Unknown man, body not having been identified, burned to death.

Unknown man, killed.

Reuben Raines, Henry County, Iowa, badly cut on head and body.

Isaac Barnhardt (residence unknown), badly burned and head cut.

August Maube, boy, lately employed at Carmer's Hotel, Rock Island, ankle broken.

M. Canman, liquor dealer, St. Louis, leg broken.

Frederick Bugle, St. Louis, badly burned.

Minna Bugle, St. Louis, bruised.

Franklin Groves (residence unknown), bruised.

Karl Foss (residence unknown), severely bruised.

——— ———, train boy, severely injured.

There were six others slightly injured.

A Horrible Scene.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 8.

To add to the horror, the coals from the overturned stoves ignited the splintered wood-work of the wrecked cars, and in less time than it takes to write the story the train was in flames, a funeral pyre. Those who were only slightly injured, but unable to free themselves from the timbers that pinioned them, became raving maniacs at the approach of the flames, and died shrieking for aid that could not be given them.

BURNED ALIVE.

A gentleman who was a passenger on the train says the scene was indescribably horrible. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Raines and their little child were seated in the fore part of the car when the collision occurred, and were thrown by the telescoping of the cars to the rear. The husband was extricated without great difficulty, but it was found impossible to remove the *debris* from the wife. Her head and a portion of the body were exposed, and her frantic cries for assistance for the child were heart-rending. The little thing was finally gotten out, but the poor woman was soon wrapped in flames, and her screams and prayers grew weaker and weaker until silenced in death. Raines' injuries, it is feared, will prove fatal, as he was still unconscious when our informant left.

One man was caught by the foot only, but all efforts to release him proved futile. An axe was sent for, in compliance with his request, that the foot should be cut off, but before it arrived the flames reached him, and soon nothing but his charred remains could be found.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

No doubt exists as to the cause of the accident. The conductor of the freight train, who is now in this city, states that he left the last station before the scene of the accident, behind time, but with the belief that he could reach the next station before the passenger train. He missed his calculation by nineteen minutes, although running with valves open, and every pound of steam on.

CONNECTICUT.

Text of the Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Connecticut regard emancipation, equality of civil rights and enfranchisement as established facts now embodied in the Constitution and deserving the support of good citizens of all parties.

Resolved, That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has brought to the State of Missouri; nor can those Governments be pure or great in which tax-payers have no active part. We therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, a complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products, and consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interests of an individual, faction, or of a party, with its corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public. Those who would suppress investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party; we honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachments of the executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Ku-Klux disorder. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the limitation of power.

Resolved, That it is alike the duty of honest men of all parties to expose corruption, denounce the usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power men who prostitute their official positions to selfish interests.

Resolved, That we repudiate with scorn the oft-repeated slander of our opponents, that the Democracy of Connecticut are in favor of repudiating any portion of the national debt, even so much as has been fastened upon us by extravagance and fraud, and that we are for paying that debt to its last dollar.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, remembering the example of their fathers in the expression of their sympathy for the struggling republic of South America, as well as for the oppressed Greeks, and grateful for the aid which the founders of our own republic received from the countrymen of Lafayette, Montgomery, Steuben, and Pulaski, feel impelled by these considerations, as well as by our obligations to our common humanity, to lift up our voices in behalf of the suffering Cubans, now desperately struggling for relief from their oppression, who set at naught all the usages of civilized warfare in their savage butchery of captive men, women, and children.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal system of free schools, and protest against all interference by the General Government with institutions so purely local and concerning so deeply and tenderly the ties which bind them to our homes and to the States.

The Foreign Trade of Great Britain for 1871.

The British Board of Trade has published a brief statement of the foreign trade of Great Britain for the year 1871. The total value of imports was £326,834,647, and the exports of British and Colonial produce amounted to £219,319,071. Each of these aggregates is larger by about £30,000,000 than that for any preceding year. The increase of imports during the year was about 7½ per cent; and of exports almost exactly 10 per cent. The returns are as yet incomplete, but some interesting facts are nevertheless derivable from them. Great Britain imported almost 16,000,000 cwt. of raw cotton, of which the United States sold her 9,000,000, India 4,000,000, and Egypt 1,500,000. The imports of other raw materials for textile fabrics, very little of which went from America, and their values, were as follows:

	Pounds.	Value.
Wool	319,511,336	£17,436,906
Silk	8,251,486	8,915,066
Flax	2,597,915	5,791,188
Hemp	1,320,747	2,376,392
Jute		4,000,000

The leading article of domestic export was cotton goods, of which nearly 3,350,000,000 yards were sent out, of a value of nearly $60,000,000, or more than one-quarter of the whole. Woollen and worsted manufactures were sold to the value of £27,000,000 sterling. America being the best customer of England in this as well as in certain other departments of the textile trade, and in some branches of the iron business. The arrivals and clearances are shown by the following:

	Inward, Tons.	Outward, Tons.
British vessels	11,236,507	13,408,178
Foreign vessels	5,176,395	5,667,954
Total	16,413,012	19,035,132

The aggregate tonnage of the arrivals from the United States was 2,555,237, which was more than 50 per cent higher than from any other country, but the tonnage of all arrivals of American vessels, from all ports, was but 667,007, or about one-eighth of the foreign tonnage.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

Prices of gold, bonds, stocks, breadstuffs, etc., show but small effects, yet from the complications with Great Britain. On Jan. 27, gold in New York was 109⅜, and in London bonds of 1862 were 92¼, bonds of 1867 were 93¼, and 10-40s were 92. Now, gold is 110⅜ in New York and in London, bonds of 1862 are 91¾, bonds of 1867 are 91¾, and 10-40s are 89½. Considering the gravity of the consequences that might grow out of the present feeling in England these are but slight changes, and reflect the belief of the public that the disputed questions will be settled without anything more serious than a little blustering.

In the local market affairs are very quiet, and money is easy. Just at present, deposits at the banks seem to be increasing a little. Country bank capital, however, is largely locked up in grain, and the increase of deposits is mainly from city customers who find no inducement in the present situation to use money either in the grain markets or the other lines of trade.

Exchange sells between banks at about 25c to 50c per $1,000 discount. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

THE INFLUX OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Scarcely any one will deny that the increase of floating capital during the last two years has caused a decline in the average rate of interest for money. This increase of money seeking employment is due to several causes to which we have referred from time to time, and one of which is the influx of foreign capital. Instances of this may be seen in the report that parties will soon arrive at New York from Europe for the purpose of establishing a German bank there, with a capital of forty million thalers. Another project is also on foot to establish a German bank with a capital of ten million dollars, and several smaller banks are talked of at New York, with capital stocks ranging from three to eight million dollars. The object is understood to be to stimulate the drift of German capital into American securities. It is apparent that Europe does not furnish sufficient field for the floating capital of its bankers. There are no great enterprises on foot there, which afford prospects of profit equal to what the same capitalists and bankers have gained by their operations in American Government and railroad bonds. The accumulation of these profits, therefore, flows back to us in the form of either banking or speculative floating capital that remains comparatively permanent with us.

INSURANCE BRASS.

A correspondent—who, as it would appear from his letter, is an insurance man—writes us from an interior city as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 6, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In the monetary column of THE TRIBUNE, under date of Feb. 5, appears a favorable notice of Section 33 of the Insurance law. You observe truly that there is much opposition to that section on the part of the companies. Permit me to remark that the opposition offered may not be unreasonable. That section is designed to operate when a building is destroyed by fire, and makes the insurers' liability commensurate with the face of the policy. In effect, if a man procures from a company a policy for $5,000 on property which he knows to be worth but $4,000, then, in the event of a fire, the company must pay the $5,000, and the assured gets $1,000 for which he can show no corresponding loss. The mere statement of the case is the best argument against it. The injustice and impolicy of such a law are too plain for proof. The following objections are, however, respectfully submitted:

First. Insurance agents are, as a rule, neither carpenters nor builders. Except in the larger cities, where the business is sufficiently great to pay those who make it a specialty, the companies are represented by attorneys, Justices of the Peace, and bankers, who make insurance a subsidiary business. This is the rule. They are required to have some clerical ability, and sufficient experience to enable them to draw up a policy in just such a way as will best protect the interests of both parties. It is not presumed that they can hit upon the precise value of the property offered. They can only determine the value proximately. In the main the value fixed by the owner is, when not manifestly excessive, accepted as sufficiently correct for insurance purposes, and right here comes in the rank injustice of the proposed law. It assumes that the company knows the value of the property better than the individual who owns it, and that he is duped into paying more premium and accepting larger lines than the risk will bear by the representations of the company.

Now the fact of the matter is, that in almost every instance where there is over-insurance it is attributable to some misrepresentation on the part of the assured. There is not in existence a reputable company would, for one moment, knowingly carry on a building a line in excess of its value. The injunctions to agents from the home offices on this subject are emphatic and pointed.

Second. Policies now provide a mode of settling losses which is fair and equitable. In the event of questions arising between the company and the burnt out, appraisers are mutually chosen whose award is conclusive. They are chosen from among the neighbors of the sufferer, and they give him a generous estimate for Auld Lang Syne. Besides, they may, some day, "know how it is themselves," and need a like service. And here comes in the beneficent workings of the golden rule. Be comforted, Mr. Editor, the assured gets a Scriptural measure as it is.

Third. Finally, the Springfield solons could do companies no greater service than to stop over-insurance, but Section 33 will augment, and not diminish, the evil. A plan like the following would, I think, if tried, have a salutary effect. Let there be appointed for each town an "Inspector of Buildings," who shall receive pay for actual service rendered from a fund, one half of which to be paid by the city or town, and one half to be collected of the companies *pro rata* as to their premium receipts,—the Inspector to be a practical builder and to thoroughly examine each building in his district, and to certify to the companies and to the owner its present value. Then let so much of each policy as exceeds three-fourths of the value thus certified be considered void and of no effect. Such a measure would cause the evil complained of to disappear, and would, I think, be entirely satisfactory to the companies.

THOMAS S. CHARD.

The foregoing is so fair an example of the style of specious argument used by the insurance interest at large, and printed in the insurance periodicals, that it is worthy the attention of the Legislature before whom the bills for a new insurance law are now pending.

The first point this correspondent makes is, that insurance agents are innocent lambs who are utterly incapable of detecting the proposed fraud of an applicant who asks for $5,000 insurance on a house worth only $4,000, and this correspondent says that the insurance agents in small cities and interior towns are generally attorneys, Justices of the Peace, and bankers, who make insurance subsidiary to their principal business. All we have to say on this point is, that if the banking business, and the administration of justice are in the hands of men who have no more practical knowledge of affairs than to be able to make a reasonable and satisfactory estimate of the value of a house, the banking business and the administration of justice are in exceedingly bad hands. The correspondent says that "in almost every instance" any misrepresentation in regard to the value of the property destroyed "is attributed to the assured." If the correspondent had omitted the "almost," we should agree with him exactly. Of course misrepresentations are always attributed to the assured! That is a part of the settled policy of insurance men. In fact, there is no branch of business in which men have reduced quibbling so nearly to an exact science as in insurance.

We do not agree, with the correspondent that policies as now written provide for a fair and equitable means of adjusting losses. The forms of all insurance policies now in use have been adopted by the companies, after long experience, as the ones which give the companies every possible legal advantage of the assured. The insured parties never had one word of say in settling the forms of insurance policies. Every word and every line of every insurance policy is a cunningly devised legal loop-hole through which the insurance companies may escape in case of a contest with the assured. In case of loss, the company has an "adjuster," an individual in their employ, whose acknowledged business it is to cut down the claim of the loser to the lowest possible notch, even if that be to nothing.

We have said before, that the present insurance laws have in most instances been framed or modified in the interest of the insurance companies. The present rule, which permits the companies to deny the value of a thing after it has disappeared from sight, throws the whole burden of proof on the assured, and places him at an enormous disadvantage.

The coolness with which insurance companies generally insist that this is an equitable arrangement, is only equalled by the brass of the correspondent who proposes to have the salary of an Insurance Surveyor paid at the expense of the public. The proposal to prohibit the insurance of any property for more than three quarters of its real value was, we believe, embodied in the Senate bill, but it would only injure the assured if it became a law. If the Insurance Companies think it would be a good rule not to insure any property for more than ¾ of its real value there is nothing to prevent them adopting that rule in their practice. But in the case of buildings, at least, the Legislature should pass a law, that in case of total loss, the companies should pay the full amount of the policy.

STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114½	114¾@114⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '62	109⅞	110@110⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	110⅝	
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110⅝	110¾@110⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110⅝	111@111⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110⅝	110¾@110⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111⅛	111¼@111⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	111⅛	112@112⅛
10-40s	109⅛	109½@110
U. S. currency 6's	114	114¼@114⅜
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	...	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	...	100
Cook County 7s	...	100
Gold exchange	...	110⅜
Sterling exchange	...	109¼@110
Gold and gold coupons	110⅛	110⅜
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	133	142
Agricultural College land scrip	...	173-175
U. S. 5s (new issue)	107⅞	

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—There is an unsettled feeling in Wall street in consequence of the agitation of the Alabama question. Gold is extremely sensitive. The price fluctuated with the announcement of each new war rumor. The market opened at 110⅜@110½, sold down to 110⅛, and closed firm at 110⅜@110½. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings about $85,000,000.

The Government bond market was steady this p. m., and more active. German bankers are selling, but there is a fair demand for home investments. Bonds are scarce for delivery, and some issues are loaning flat, closing firm and higher. Henry Clews & Co. received from the London houses the following cable: "Market not so steady. United States bonds ½ lower, based on the supposition that America will insist upon indirect claims. Money tighter and the excitement unabated."

Stocks opened firm and improved somewhat on the first call, but prices were not maintained, and the market at the close was heavy and lower, with only limited transactions. In some stocks there was scarcely business enough doing to establish quotations. There was some excitement in Boston, Hartford & Erie, which sold up to 4½.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent.

Southern State bonds firm.

Sterling, 109¼.

Governments:

Coups, '81	114 7-8	Coups, '67	111 1-4
Coups, '62	110 3-8	Coups, '68	111 1-8
Coups, '64	110 3-8	10-40s	110
Coups, '65	111 1-8	Currency 6s	113 3-4
New	110		

State bonds:

Missouri	94	Virginia, old	56
Tennessees, old	66 1-4	N. Carolina, old	32 3-4
Tennessees, new	66 1-4	N. Carolina, new	17
Virginia, new	57 1-8		

Stocks closed:

Canton	80	N. J. C.	110 1-2
Western Union	71 1-4	St. Paul	55 5-8
Quicksilver	33 1-4	Do pfd	76
Adams Express	89 1-4	Wabash	69
W. & F.	61 1-2	Do pfd	82
American	68	Fort Wayne	97 3-4
United States	68	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	58	Do pfd	55
New York Central	97 1-2	Chicago & Alton	120
N. Y. Central Scrip	92 3-4	Do pfd	120
Erie	30 3-4	O. & M.	40 1-2
Erie pfd	60	C., C. & C.	88
Harlem	116 1-2	C., B. & Q.	141 1-2
Harlem pfd	116	Lake Shore	90 1-4
Reading	113 1-4	Indiana Central	22 1-8
Mich. Cent.	119	Illinois Central	131
Pittsburgh	91 3-4	Union Pacific stock	37 1-2
Northwestern	74 1-2	U. P. bonds	91 1-2
Northwestern pfd	90 1-8	C. P. do	103 1-8
R. I.	111 3-8		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,800	2,231	2,117	3,442
Wheat, bu	3,420	16,625	2,827	2,662
Corn, bu	78,868	56,885	13,726	11,460
Oats, bu	19,730	8,980	3,856	1,719
Rye, bu	3,257	1,050	....	818
Barley, bu	6,190	400	4,194	967
Grass seed, lbs	160,591	58,445	84,995	26,371
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	56,815	13,120	12,539
Cured meats, lbs	261,090	1,474	1863,142	740,280
Beef, brls	185	38	43	125
Pork, brls	1,032	462	231	240
Lard, lbs	32,630	120,049	475,943	57,225
Tallow, lbs	268,940	2,260	10,300	56,982
Butter, lbs	31,035	39,131	24,970	29,300
Dressed hogs, No.	3,979	2,458	2,784	2,785
Live hogs, No.	15,056	5,820	1,785	1,146
Cattle, No.	3,467	2,204	1,057	1,205
Sheep, No.	4,961	3,009	680	....
Hides, lbs	129,352	43,450	102,791	81,756
Highwines, brls	151	492	556	390
Wool, lbs	1,680	23,094	21,432	1,430
Potatoes, bu	1,740	716	....	....
Lumber, m	509	90	354	805
Shingles, m	70	440	880	1,472
Lath, m	175	....	....	63
Salt, brls	140	130	1,412	386

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption 3,839 bu wheat; 1,378 bu oats; 421 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 5 cars wheat; 65 cars corn; 2 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total, 78 cars, or 31,000 bu.

There was a little more doing in the produce circles to-day, with greater firmness in the leading articles, except pork, which was further weakened by an excessive supply of hogs.

We referred yesterday morning to the situation in grain. We might have added that a similar glut exists in the case of all produce in this city. The situation is a practical blockade. The weakness in live hogs is a consequence of this, rather than due to fears of a big crop. The shippers are unable to operate, and the Stock Yards are crowded with stock, the pens having overflown into the alleys, which are also full to running over. Shippers would buy if they could get cars to move their purchases. It is the same with hog product, though the same necessity does not exist for moving it as in the case of the animal. There are plenty of orders here to ship grain, but it cannot be moved out. One man has been trying for several days past to send over a hundred car-loads to New York, and, in sheer despair, ordered it to-day to be changed to Philadelphia. And this is but a sample. With our hands full, and no chance of emptying them, except at a very slow rate, it is no wonder if prices decline. The wonder is rather that they should keep up as well as they do, and especially that wheat should be so strong. Rail freights are firm under the circumstances, but with no change; and it is scarcely probable that there are any grounds for the rumors about cutting under, as there is no temptation to reduce rates. The railroads have no difficulty in obtaining quoted rates on all the produce they can carry away.

The difficulty seems not to be confined to roads leading East from Chicago. The Louisville *Ledger* says:

The freight blockade on the railroads south of Nashville continues, and the principal depots of all the roads at Nashville and Chattanooga are literally crammed with merchandise of every description. Yesterday the Louisville & Nashville Railroad had 429 cars south of Nashville, and the Chattanooga Road on Thursday asked the Louisville & Nashville Road for additional engines to help move its trains already loaded. All the engines that can possibly be spared will be sent down by the Louisville & Nashville Road for this purpose.

The Western Alabama and Montgomery & Eufaula Roads are also blockaded, and, indeed, all the lines leading south from Chattanooga as well as Nashville. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad on Thursday was holding some thirty carloads of freight that the Nashville & Chattanooga Road refused to receive. Several roads leading to this city have stopped sending freights here for points south of Louisville on account of this blockade of the Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia Roads, and most of them are now holding large lots of freight.

Lake freights were firmly held at 13½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, with 12c freely bid.

Highwines were inactive, till near the close, and nominally unchanged, though quotations varied widely. Some professed to have refused 88c per gallon, while others quoted the market weak at 87c. About 1 o'clock 200 brls were reported sold at 87½c, and 50 brls at 88c.

Dressed hogs were dull and again easier, being depressed another 5@10c per 100 lbs by the decline in live hogs, and the difficulty of shipping East. A few packers bid $4.90 per 100 lbs, which holders refused till near the close, asking $4.95. Sales were made of 1,106 head, at $4.90@4.95, chiefly at the inside. The market closed steady.

Provisions were less active, and again easier, the market being further depressed by the fact that hogs are coming forward faster than they can be got out of the way. Mess pork was the most sensitive, and weakened 7½c per brl, but recovered tone towards the close, though with fewer buyers. Lard was quiet at yesterday's quotations, but easier than the figures of last evening. Meats were relatively active and unchanged; it is believed that many sales of meats are unreported,—principally those made for the English markets; it is certain that the shipments East are largely in excess of the chronicled sales. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.40; do seller March, $12.52½@12.55; do seller April, $12.75@12.80; do seller May, $13.05; do seller June, $13.15@13.20; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.80@8.82½; do seller March, $8.90; do seller April, $9.10; do seller May, $9.25. Green meats at 3½@4c for shoulders; 5½@5¾c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 6½@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼@4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs; 6¼@6⅛c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7¾c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash, at $12.35; 500 brls do seller last half at $12.45; 3,000 brls do seller March at $12.55; 750 brls do at $12.52½; 500 brls do at $12.51; 2,000 brls do at $12.50; 1,000 brls do at $12.47½; 500 brls do seller May at $13.05; 200 brls do at $13.00; 200 tcs lard (last evening) at $8.85; 100 tcs do $8.82½; 150 tcs do at $8.80; 25 tcs do, country, at 8c; 300,000 lbs shoulders (part at DesMoines, Iowa) at 4½c; 20,000 lbs green hams (13 lbs) at 8½c; 30,000 lbs and 1,500 pcs do at 8c; 40,000 lbs do at 7c; 1,000 pcs do at 6½c; 20,000 lbs do at 6½c; 20,000 lbs do at 6½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 250 bxs Cumberlands (at Peoria) at 5½c; 25,000 lbs short ribs at 5¾c; 400,000 lbs do (at DesMoines) at 5½c; 100 bxs do at 6½c; 350 bxs long clear at 6½c; 200 bxs short clear at 6½c; 20,000 lbs cured bellies at 6c; 14 pkgs country tallow at 7½c.

The total number of hogs packed this season to date in Chicago is 1,075,167 head, against 812,664 to same time last year.

Flour was very quiet, the shippers being out of the market, though one or two were around willing to take hold if any lots had been pressed on the market. Prices were unchanged. Bran firmer. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Palmyra) at $8.50; 50 brls at $7.25; 50 brls spring extras (Odessa) at $6.90; 100 brls do (Minnesota at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.12½; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.35; 35 brls buckwheat flour at $6.00. Total, 635 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $15.00; 10 tons do at $14.75, and 10 tons do at $14.50, all on track; 10 tons middlings at $15.00 on track, and 10 tons do at $16.00 delivered.

Wheat was more active, and averaged about ½c higher, the inciting cause of the firmer feeling being a reported advance of 1d per 100 lbs on some grades in Liverpool, and a corresponding appreciation in New York. This brought out a lively demand, but of the spasmodic order, which caused the market to be very irregular. The fact of light receipts, and the ease with which money can be obtained to carry grain, causes a considerable competition for current receipts, the result of which is, that the margin of profit on carrying has narrowed down; it was barely ½c per half month to day, though on higher prices, which is a reduction of fully 15 per cent from the profits of two weeks ago. The demand is still local. It is believed that there are a few shipping orders here, but the commission men despair of being able to find freight room at present, and therefore do not buy. Seller March, the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.25¼, advanced to $1.26½ on receipt of Liverpool advices, receded to $1.25¾, when gold was quoted lower in New York, and again advanced to $1.26¼ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.24½@1.25, and seller last half do at $1.24½@$1.25¼; all held at the outside at the close. Seller April was nominal at $1.26½@1.27; seller May at $1.30½@1.31; and seller the year at $1.19. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.29; No. 3 do at $1.14½@1.15, and rejected do at $1.05@1.05½. Cash sales were reported of 44,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 15,000 bu do at $1.24½; 22,-800 bu do at $1.24⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.24¾; 1,200 bu No. 1 red winter at $1.40; 400 bu No. 2 do at $1.38. Total, 88,400 bu.

Corn was less active, but strong at yesterday's outside quotations. Liverpool was early reported 3d higher per 480 lbs, and New York was firm. Hence holders asked higher prices, while comparatively few buyers were willing to take hold at the advance, as they thought the improvement cannot be sustained. The offerings of corn on track were large, and this class of corn was relatively easier, as there is no place to put it. The range of the market was 40½@40¾c, cash; 40⅝@40¾c seller last half; 40¾@41c seller March; 41¼@41½c seller April; 44¼@44½c seller May; 44¾@44⅞c seller June, and 45¼@45⅜c seller July, all closing firm at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 48,000 bu, No. 2, at 40½c; 47,800 bu do at 40¾c; 21,000 bu. cars, at 40c; 4,800 bu, shelled, at 38c, and 800 bu do at 37c, both on track. Total, 102,600 bu.

Oats were almost inactive; steady on cash lots which were in light supply, but easier on options, which were freely offered and not wanted, though New York was strong. The only demand is from the local trade. Round lots of No. 2 were offered at 32½c, seller March offered at 32½c; seller April at 33½c; seller May at 36½c. Rejected was nominal at 29@29½c. Cash sales were: 600 bu (A. D. & Co.) at 32½c; 5,400 bu do at 32¼c; and 5,000 bu at 32½c. Total, 11,000 bu.

Rye opened out with a firmer feeling, but closed easier, at 71c for regular No. 2; 72c for strictly fresh receipts of do, and nominally at 65c for rejected; 800 bu No. 1 at 73c; 400 bu No. 2 at 72½c; 13,000 bu do at 71c; 800 bu by sample at 73c. Total, 15,800 bu.

Barley was dull, and again a shade easier. Regular No. 2 was quotable at 58c; do seller March at 59½c; and rejected at 40@43c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 59½c; 400 bu do at 59¼c; 800 bu do at 59c, all strictly fresh; 400 bu No. 3 at 51c; 400 bu do, regular, at 49c; 400 bu by sample at 63c; 800 bu do at 46c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 4,800 bu.

The Boston *Shipping List* says:

The market continues very much excited for wool, and with stocks fast disappearing in all the leading markets, manufacturers are beginning to understand the position. There is no alternative for them but to pay high prices or stop their machinery. There is no desirable fleece wool now offering under 70c, and for the best selections from 75@80c are the current prices. Manufacturers who have bought largely of fleece at 70@75c the past two weeks must now feel well satisfied with their purchases. Pulled wool continues in demand and for all kinds of foreign the market is firm at full prices.

The importation of raw hides at the city of Boston for a series of years was as follows:

1859	626,000	1864	1,149,063	1868	671,000
1860	868,000	1865	748,809	1869	915,800
1861	871,000	1866	511,000	1870	1,288,507
1862	815,800	1867	863,090	1871	1,143,603
1863	1,268,507				

LATER.

In the afternoon wheat was quite active at $1.26½ seller March, but closed earlier, at about $1.26. Corn was nominal at 40½@40¾c cash, and 40¾@41c seller March. Lard was firmer—quoted at $8.85 bid for cash, but no sales. There was a good inquiry for meats, and probably some sales made, though none were reported.

Chicago Daily Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

BUTTER—Aside from meeting the wants of local consumers and supplying a light shipping demand, there was nothing doing in the butter trade to-day, speculators being virtually out of the market. For good to choice qualities, there was a firmer feeling, and full previous rates were being realized. We quote: Choice dairy, 23@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common, 7@13c.

BAGGING—The buoyant tone that has prevailed for some time past is still a feature of the market, and in "Stark" and "American" we have to note a further advance of ½c. Prices here are still lower than at the East, and a further upward movement is looked for. Burlaps and gunnies are firm and unchanged. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19@19½c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A large business was doing in the market for building materials, and prices were exceedingly firm for everything in the list. There was no quotable change, and we continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Remain quiet and comparatively steady at prices that have been current for a week past, or at $1.50@1.65 for common; $1.75@1.90 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.00@2.25 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@170.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and unchanged except on lard tierces, which are again firmer. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30, lard tierces, $2.10@2.15 for iron bound, and $2.20@2.30 for hickory-bound; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—A further advance East has had the effect to cause a slight appreciation here, quotations being advanced ½c all around. Prime cheese is scarce and cannot be bought at any concession from the quoted prices. We revise our list as follows: New York factory, genuine, 15@16c; do. imitation, 15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—Dealers generally reported a light trade to-day, and prices were steady and unchanged. All orders were being promptly filled at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand, and prices are steady at $7.00@8.50, the outside figure for choice sweet.

EGGS—No change was noticeable in the market to-day. The supply was ample, and sales were effected at 20c for fresh.

FRUIT—DRIED—Nothing new was developed in the dried fruit market. Trade is still slack, and a quiet easy feeling prevails. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $2.40@3.50; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9½@10½c.

FISH—There is a steady increase in the demand for fish, and the market is strong for all descriptions. In George's cod an advance is imminent, but aside from this no immediate change is looked for. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Remain dull, without change in prices. The following are the nominal rates: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Business was reported reasonably active to-day, and the quoted prices were pretty generally adhered to, the prevalent feeling being one of firmness. The following are the current rates:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13¾c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12½@12⅝c; XC do, 12@12¼c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10¾@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@55c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@45c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Trade continues dull at the annexed quotations: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand keeps pace with the supply, and the firm feeling that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. Both local and Eastern buyers are engaged, and all prime offerings are promptly taken at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, cut, scored, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—No change was visible in this market. A steady, fair demand exists at the subjoined quotations:

Bar iron	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 3-10@ 5 5-10c
Heavy band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@ 5 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 8 7-10c
Oval	5 2-10@ 5 5-10c
Round and square	4 8-10@ 5 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@ 6 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@ 6 3-10c
Norway nailrods	7 1-2 @ 8 1-2 c
German plow steel	@12 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—Only a light business was doing. Prices remain firm. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@26c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 39@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@45c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—The market continues steady, with a little better demand from the country than heretofore, while the local inquiry is less active. Prices are unchanged. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	@36.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	13.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is in moderate request at 16c for choice Eastern tubs, and at 15@15½c for Western, in cakes.

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCK—The demand continues steadily fair, and the market remains firm with a tendency to a higher range of prices. The following are current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Are in good demand and the market remains firm at the late advance, or at $5.00 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—We have to report a further advance in linseed and turpentine, holders being firm in their demands to-day at 92@97c for the former, and at 86@87c for the latter. The tendency is still upward and there are no anxious sellers even at the advance. Lard oil, also, is firmer, in sympathy with the raw material, and an early advance is talked of. The demand is not active, but is in excess of the production. Other oils were quoted steady. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 86@87c.

POTATOES—Remain firm, under a good demand, at $1.00@1.10 for good to choice straight lots, and at 90@95c for common mixed—from store.

POULTRY—Prices ranged about the same as on the preceding days of the week. There was a fair demand, and an adequate supply at the annexed quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.00; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@13c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do, live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.30; coarse, $2.30, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet and rather weak, buyers holding off, while offerings were larger. Sales were made at $3.00@3.35 for common to choice. Clover was 5c lower, at $6.00@6.15 for good, and $5.50@6.00 for inferior.

TEAS—Green teas were a shade easier, in sympathy with prices East, though there was no appreciable decline. Other descriptions were quoted steady and firm. Prices range as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.25.

TOBACCO—The market was steady at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 85c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—This market was quiet and firm at full former rates. We repeat our list, as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@63c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@42c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	73@76c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats, owner's risk.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phila. and Balt.	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	....
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	....
Indianapolis	25	50	25	....
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	....
Newark, O	40	80	40	....
Wheeling	45	90	45	....
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga	85	1.70	....	....

The Chicago Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

The receipts during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,705	10,539	1,295
Tuesday	1,529	14,971	2,750
Wednesday	2,274	12,686	2,206
Thursday	3,467	15,056	4,961
Friday	1,913	13,278	1,575
Total	10,888	66,530	12,787
Same time last week	8,716	71,154	5,805
Week before last	11,256	52,972	9,079

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,049	3,974	682
Tuesday	1,165	4,001	1,501
Wednesday	194	4,331	....
Thursday	1,057	1,785	680
Friday	....	....	....
Total	3,465	14,091	2,863

CATTLE—There was a very quiet feeling in the market to-day, and while no further quotable decline was sustained, prices were weak and irregular; especially so for medium grades, of which the supply largely consisted. The individual purchases, of both local and Eastern buyers, were small, but there was a large attendance, and in the aggregate their purchases were large, somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,000 head changing hands. The difficulty of obtaining cars is the chief cause of the present depression in the market, and until this evil is remedied, it is folly to anticipate an active, healthy trade. There were cattle in the chutes to-night that were bought on Monday and Tuesday, and have been held over from day to day under accumulating feed-bills, simply because the present rates of freight are not sufficiently remunerative to make it an object for the railroad companies to keep their stock cars in motion. The range of prices of prices paid to day was $3.90@6.40; the inside quotation for inferior, and the outside for extra. Most of the business was transacted at $4.00@5.50. A good many common and medium cattle remain in the yards unsold, and the market closed dull and heavy.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.40a6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.60a6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200a1,300 lbs.	5.00a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.50a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	3.00a4.35
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.
14 medium fleshy steers	1,132	$4.45
22 medium fleshy steers	1,142	4.75
12 good smooth steers	1,191	4.87½
14 extra steers	1,273	6.25
12 choice shipping steers	1,488	5.65
16 choice shipping steers	1,294	5.50
15 rough fat steers	1,224	4.85
18 light smooth steers	1,059	4.50
16 extra steers	1,470	6.40
19 cows	980	4.00
17 medium steers	1,111	4.62½
15 choice steers	1,314	5.80
46 good steers	1,246	5.00
32 good steers	1,216	4.80
12 medium steers	1,105	4.80
40 stockers	781	3.50
13 stockers	887	4.00
16 stockers	1,028	4.35
18 light fleshy steers	1,070	4.50
12 cows	914	3.50
34 good steers	....	6.00
18 stockers	1,052	3.25
17 good shipping steers	1,323	5.40
17 good shipping steers	1,294	5.40
19 good shipping steers	1,187	5.25
13 stock steers	888	4.00
16 choice steers	1,316	5.50
32 rough fat steers	1,306	5.24
23 stockers	678	3.50
32 good shipping steers	1,334	5.20
48 good shipping steers	1,379	5.50
19 good shipping steers	1,212	5.10
26 good shipping steers	1,335	5.00
16 choice shipping steers	1,319	5.55
23 good fat steers	1,281	5.35
51 good fat steers	1,383	5.37½
50 good fat steers	1,373	5.90
97 Texas cattle	1,106	3.75
34 medium steers	1,134	4.60

HOGS—Prices were steady at the decline established yesterday, sales making at $4.10@4.15 for common lightcoarse and mixed lots, at $4.20@4.30 for medium to fair; at $4.35@4.50 for good to choice, and at $4.60@4.65 for extra, the larger portion changing hands within the range of $4.20@4.40. The market closed quiet at the above quotations. Sales include the following

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	176	$4.25	58	184	$4.20	69	421	$4.55
44	364	4.55	56	287	4.25	40	413	4.55
20	217	4.15	63	280	4.40	52	303	4.45
51	260	4.25	29	304	4.37½	56	200	4.30
44	344	4.45	51	294	4.25	57	230	4.25
72	208	4.00	48	359	4.40	43	348	4.50
58	246	4.50	38	473	4.60	50	284	4.30
44	351	4.60	62	214	4.20	59	243	4.30
169	392	4.65	52	286	4.25	52	301	4.40
63	282	4.40	44	394	4.60	44	390	4.55
51	287	4.25	58	216	4.15	38	281	4.50
56	278	4.30	82	385	4.65	80	223	4.25
41	381	4.40	39	413	4.45	125	225	4.30
57	235	4.10	53	295	4.40	51	194	4.00
50	243	4.15	50	229	4.30	62	260	4.25
53	298	4.20	58	250	4.30	76	375	4.45
106	263	4.10	100	274	4.55	52	273	4.25
111	263	4.20	211	266	4.40	58	219	4.15
54	281	4.30	41	308	4.12½	20	193	4.10
44	398	4.60	72	172	4.12½	59	200	4.15
52	270	4.25	109	236	4.30	54	198	4.20
55	251	4.30	49	300	4.30	47	315	4.50
69	257	4.15	37	446	4.65	87	386	4.65

SHEEP—At the reduction noted yesterday there was a fair amount of trading in this class of stock, but the supply was large and a considerable number remained unsold at the close. The following transactions were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
132	90	$6.87½	90	75	$5.50
70	98	6.62½	84	81	5.50
96	83	5.50	79	90	6.65
167	97	6.12½	70	82	4.50
103	67	4.00	83	99	6.80
753	97	6.75	67	84	6.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@27s; Winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 9d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 58s 6d. Lard, 44s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—1:20 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, February 9—Extra.—Winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 8d; No. 2 spring, 11s 1d; white, 12s 5d. Corn, 29s 9d. Receipts for last three days, 10,000 quarters, 6,000 being American.

LONDON, Feb. 9—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 91⅞; account, 91⅞@92. American securities flat. Bonds, '62, 91¼; '65, 91½; '67, 91½; 10-40s, 89.

Sugar, 35s@35s 6d on spot.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—Bonds, '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Rentes, 55f., 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 11½@11⅝; New Orleans, 11⅝@11¾; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. White wheat, 12s 5d; red spring, 11s 1d@11s 8d; red winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 29s 9d. Tallow, 44s 6d. Cheese, 69s. Cumberlands, 33s. Short ribs, 34s. Turpentine, 55s. Advices from Manchester are less favorable and cause dulness here.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 402 head, making total for week 325 cars, against 336 cars last week. A scarcity of cars on the Central delays shipments. About 40 car lots, mostly common stock, are in yards to be shipped through. Prices firm at an advance over last week. Buyers holding off; sales 131 Illinois steers, av 1,215 to 1,320 lbs, at $5.37½@5.62½; 22 head Canada common, 1,109 lbs, at $4.02½; 111 prime Missouri steers, av 1,291 lbs, at 6c; 8 Ohio steers, av 1,068 lbs at $5.25.

Sheep—Receipts, none; market closed firm at unchanged rates. Nearly everything has changed hands. Sales of 92 Indianas, 97 lbs, private terms; 139 Indianas, 96 lbs, $7.15; 18 Canada sheep, 108 lbs, 7c.

Hogs—Receipts, 348; sales, 1,189. Rates firm at $4.75 to $4.95. Extra would bring $5.00.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Beeves—Receipts to-day 500, or 7,000 this week, and still all were sold, market closing firm at Monday's prices, or 9c for car thin little 5½ cwt Cherokees; 10½c for car 6½ cwt Indians; 10½@11½c for 13 cars 7@8 cwt Missouri; 12@13c for 3 cars 8½ cwt Ohio.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 to-day and 17,600 for the week; price of fat stock, ½c higher, or 9c for deck extra fine wools Ohio, of 100 lbs; 8½c for car 96-lb; 8c for car 84-lb; 7½c for car 81-lb; 7c for some coarse 85-lb Indiana, and 6½c for coarse 80-lb Illinois.

Hogs—Receipts 3,000 to-day, and 27,300 this week so far; live sold: car 135-lb Ohios at 5½c; car 172-lb Indianas at 5½c, and 4 cars 210-lb at 5½c; city dressed, 6½@7c; Western dressed, 5½@6c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.24½. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 40c. Rye quiet and held firm; No. 1, ... Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 59c.

HOGS—Dull and nominal at $4.20@4.30.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet and weak at $12.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—COTTON—Lower; middling uplands, 23c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher. Receipts, 700 brls. Super Western and State $5.90@6.30; common to good extra $6.50@6.80; good to choice $7.75@7.00; White Wheat Western extra $7.30@7.60; extra Ohio $6.70@7.35; extra St. Louis $6.80@9.50. Rye flour, steady; $4.60@5.25. Corn meal quiet. Wheat, active and higher; Receipts, 2,000 bu; No. 2 spring $1.54@1.60; No. 1 $1.58@1.62½. Amber Western, $1.58@1.75. Rye unchanged. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn higher; Receipts, 77,000 bu; new Western mixed, 72@74c; white, 73½c; yellow, 74@75c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts 16,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53@55c.

EGGS—Quiet, at 29@31c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee unchanged. Sugar unsettled; fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 45@60c. Rice quiet at 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@13⅝c; refined, 22@22½c.

TURPENTINE—79@79½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and easier; new mess, $14.12½@14.25; old, $13.50; prime, $12.25; new prime mess, $14.00. Beef quiet; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c; hams and tierces, unchanged. Dressed hogs dull, at 5½@6c. Cut meats inactive hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, at 5¼@6c. Middles more active and firm. Cumberlands, 7c; short clear, 7¼c; bellies, 8c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 9@22c.

CHEESE—Firm, 14@16½c.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Market very dull. Corn—Sales 9,100 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 59c; 1 car do at 60, in Erie Railroad Elevator.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.00@8.00, Ohio and Indian $7.25@7.75. Wheat firm; State and Western red, $1.57@1.62. Rye steady at 92c. Corn in limited request; new yellow, 68c; high mixed, 69@70c. Oats—white, 55@56c; mixed, 53c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.50.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, firm; Western superfines, $5.87½@6.50. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania, $1.58@1.68. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 69@70c. Oats steady at 52@53c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork at $14.50. Bulk shoulders, 5¼c; sides, 6¼c; clear rib, 7c, loose. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8c; hams, 14c. Lard steady; 9½c.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 94@94½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 red winter held at $1.55; No. 2, $1.49. Corn in fair demand and higher; 54c. Oats steady at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Refined dull at 20½c in car lots; crude steady at $4.75@4.80.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; tendency upwards; some sales; rather higher; extra winter, $5.90@6.00; XX, $6.40@6.75; XXX, $7.00@7.20. Wheat firm—No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.35; No. 3 fall, $1.63. Corn slow; high mixed and yellow, on track, 41c. Oats firm but slow; No. 2, on track, 35@35c; in elevator, 37½c. Barley quiet; 75c for choice spring. Rye slow; No. 2, 79c.

WHISKEY—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Dry salt meat nominally unchanged; packed lots, shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c; round lots, shoulders, buyer March, 4½c. Bacon steady; packed lots, shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c. Sugar cured hams, 12@13c. Lard firm; 9c for choice.

HOGS—Easier at $4.00@4.40.

CATTLE—Active and higher at 3½@6c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and a shade better; white Michigan, No. 1, $1.56½; amber Michigan, $1.50; No. 1, red, $1.50; No. 2, $1.46½. Corn is a shade better; high mixed, 46½@47c; low mixed, 46½c; yellow, 47@47½c. Oats unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $7.20@7.35. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.54@1.59. Corn steady, at 46c. Oats steady at 44@45c. Rye higher, at 92@93c.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at $13.25. Lard quiet; held firmly at 8½@9c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; nominally 5, 6¼, and 6½; sales 200,000 lbs shoulders at 5¼c, part buyer March, part seller March. Bacon dull and drooping; a sale of 50 hhds clear rib at 7½c; shoulders held at 6½c; clear, 7½c.

HOGS—In fair demand and higher; good to extra, $4.75@5.00; receipts, 1,100.

WHISKEY—Dull and drooping at 86@87c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.58½@1.59; amber, $1.47. Corn steady; mixed, 51c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet at $5.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—COTTON—Dull and unsettled; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $6.50. Wheat firm at $1.55@1.70. Corn active; shelled, sack, 58c. Oats active; sacked, 52c. Rye firm at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Steady, and in fair demand at yesterday's quotations.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 87c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $6.87½; double, $7.50; treble, $8.00@8.12½. Corn held lower; mixed, 82c. Oats dull at 65c. Bran, $175.00.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $31.00@32.00; choice, $34.00@35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.75. Bacon quiet at 7@9@10c. Sugar-cured hams dull at 12@12½c. Lard firm; tierce, 9½@10½c; keg, 10½@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, 6@7½; common, 7½@8c; fair to fully fair, 8¾@9½c; prime to strictly prime, 9½@10c. Molasses in good demand; supply light; inferior, 30@35c; common, 35@40c; centrifugal, 35@48c; fair, 45@46c; prime to strictly prime, 48@53c. Coffee quiet at 20@22½c.

WHISKEY—95c@$1.00.

MONETARY—Sterling, 11⅝. Sight, ½ discount. Gold, 111.

COTTON—Dull; sales, 3,000 bales; prices nominal; good ordinary, 20½c; low middling, 21½c; middlings, 22c; receipts, 5,455 bales; exports to Liverpool, 4,646 bales; Bremen, 2,623 bales; Galveston, 250 bales; stock, 248,512 bales; week's sales, 28,000 bales; receipts, net, 35,225 bales; gross, 37,009 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,798 bales; Continent, 7,409 bales; coastwise, 8,098 bales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—There is an increasing demand for all seasonable fabrics, and at advancing prices. All-wool flannels are in lively demand, and contracted for largely ahead at an advance of 5 cents during the past week, with a tendency toward higher rates, owing to the advance and excitement in the wool market, consequent on telegraphic news from London. Australian wools have opened in London at 18d and 19d for best grades. Cotton goods of all kinds are in improved demand and decidedly higher. Utica nonpareil muslins now being 20c all around; New York mills 22c; Langdon G. B. 20c; Warren F. F. 19c; Lonsdale cambric 23½c; Gold Medal 14c; Duval Mills 18½c; Great Falls S W, 12½c; do A, 14½c; Slatorville, 13½c; Laconia 9-4 sheetings, 37½c and 10-4 do, 42½; Sheridan G stripes are up to 12c, and A do, to 11c; cotton bags are active and higher; Glasgow ginghams are reduced to 12½@13c.

THE PENINSULAR RAILROAD.

How It Escaped Being Gobbled by a New York Firm.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.

One of the most interesting chapters in the railroad history of this State is the one just completed in Cass County, where Hopkins, Carpenter & Collins, a New York and London firm who undertook to "gobble" the Peninsular Railroad, were completely outwitted, outgeneraled and defeated.

The firm of Hopkins & Co. furnished the iron for the Peninsular Railway Company. This road was built with the anticipation that large sums would be received from the towns and villages through which it ran, but the decision of the Supreme Court cheated them out of these resources and left the corporation in an exceedingly feeble condition. Running east no further than Lansing and west for a long time only to Battle Creek, and being under the control of no strong corporation, and having no valuable connections, its patronage was light.

The firm of Hopkins & Co., finding them dependent, forced them, from time to time, not only to issue stock and bonds to the full amount of their debt, but also demanded large amounts by way of bonus. The company found it absolutely necessary in order to do any business to push the road westward to Valparaiso to connect with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, expecting to make valuable connections at the above point with the Pennsylvania Central Company.

Hopkins & Co., prior to November 17, 1871, had compelled the Company to issue and deliver to them $5,000 more than one-half the entire stock of the road, and of course had a controlling interest. They had made Mr. S. W. Hopkins and Robert J. Carpenter, the two American partners, Directors, and also held a large proportion of the first-mortgage bonds of the road. On the 17th of November a meeting of the Directors was held in Chicago to determine as to the extension to Valparaiso, and the result of that conference was the agreement with Hopkins & Co., by which they were to receive in first mortgage bonds their full pay for all moneys advanced for that purpose, the interest on their existing indebtedness, and in addition to this a bonus of $1,165,000 of the capital of the stock of the road.

When this agreement came to the knowledge of the stockholders it naturally excited considerable emotion. Accordingly four of them, representing a large amount of stock, came to this city to consult counsel to see whether there was not some means by which they could defeat the arrangement. It was discovered at once that this bargain of Nov. 17, was made as well by Hopkins and Carpenter as the other directors, and, consequently, was a bargain made with themselves. Accordingly Messrs. Hughes & O'Brien, of this city, in the interest of these four gentlemen on the 15th day of January, 1872, filed a bill in the Circuit Court for the county of Cass, through which the road runs, alleging these transactions with Hopkins & Co. to be fraudulent and void, asking that the President and Secretary be enjoined from issuing the stock and bonds under this arrangement, and, also, that a writ *ne exeat* be issued against Hopkins & Carpenter to prevent their leaving the State. It was of course expected that they would be present at the meeting of Jan. 17, at Battle Creek, and would put in an entire new set of Directors of their own choice. The writs were accordingly issued and bail on the *ne exeat* fixed by Judge Blackman at $500,000.

Upon their arrival at Battle Creek upon the day of meeting, the Sheriff of Cass County was awaiting the arrival of Hopkins and Carpenter, and at once took them into custody. They were at once taken to Cassopolis and remained prisoners six days when a compromise was effected.

They surrendered to the company all the stock and bonds which had been issued to them by way of bonus over and above their indebtedness, and amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $3,800,000.

The compromise was effected on the 29th of January, and Messrs. Hopkins and Carpenter immediately started for home, declaring that no two capitalists who had ever left New York were so completely beaten.

The load being now removed from the Peninsular Company they can readily complete their road, and it also places them upon a very fair financial basis.

A Determined Lover Sent to Prison.

From the New York Standard.

William Lenman, aged 27, residing at No. 12 Carmine street, went to the Theatre Comique, and fell head over ears in love with Miss Jennie Hughes, one of the singers. He has gone nightly to the theatre, and has watched outside till Miss Hughes was going home, and followed her like a shadow to her residence, No. 52 Bond street, where he would remain, in spite of wind and weather, till morning, walking up and down in front of the house and looking up toward a window in which he used to see a light after Miss Hughes had entered. Last night he followed her from the theatre as usual. Becoming bold with the increase of his hopeless passion, he raised the basement window and went in, and made his way upstairs to the door of Miss Hughes' room, as if by instinct. He then lay down and was found stretched across the door, asleep. Officer Spencer, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was called in, and took Lenman into custody. He was taken to Jefferson Market, before Justice Cox, and was locked up in default of $1,000 bail for his good behavior for six months.

Thrilling Incident at the Davenport Bridge.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Feb. 5.

The single pieces of the top cord of the new bridge weigh ten thousand pounds each. The way they have been raised to position heretofore, has been by wrapping a "fifth chain" four times around the piece to be elevated, when a crab gently lifted them up with pulleys and a wire rope tackle. Two pieces go up at a time. Late on Tuesday afternoon, one of the pieces had been raised almost to the height intended, when the links in the chain about it were heard to snap. The men below fled from their place, while those above could do little more than stand aside and await the result. Foreman Archer, who was on another portion of the bridge, ran to the scene of terror, and saw at a glance the cause of the fright. Links in three of the coils about the chord had snapped in two, leaving that weight of five tons suspended by a single wrap of ordinary chain. It wouldn't do to lower the chord, for the impetus would be sufficient to tear the slight attachment asunder. Archer threw ropes to the men at the top, and three of these persons clambered to the suspended chord, put the ropes around it, lashed it to the false work above, and thus relieved the strain on the chain. Then the cord was lowered, wire rope was substituted for the chain, the piece was hauled up again, and put in position. Had that piece of chain broken, the false work beneath could have given away under it, and gone down, with a crash. It is the opinion of Mr. Archer that only the timbers directly under the cord would have been broken, and that the rest of the false work and the span would have stood firm. Others differ with him, and think the whole span,—wood, iron, and all,—would have gone down in ruin, involving a loss of about $50,000, and the lives of a score of men. However, it is fortunate that the links of that remaining piece of chain had strength enough to allow this difference of opinion.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislature of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Wirt Dexter, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief Society, has written a letter to Senator Ferry, in which he takes strong ground against the Chicago Relief bill. Even the better sentiment of Chicago is against the swindle.—*Detroit Post.*

We presume that Mr. Dexter did not write this letter as Chairman of the Relief Committee, but as owner of Michigan pine forests and lumber mills.

The Detroit *Post* publishes also a letter signed by nine lumber firms, addressed to Senator Chandler, protesting against the Chicago Relief bill, on the singular ground, among others, that they "regard the bill as an insidious attempt to enrich or relieve a few at the expense of the many." This is exactly what the lumber tariff is and always has been,—an insidious attempt to enrich a few at the expense of the many. The citizens of Chicago have contributed their share to give success to this insidious attempt, and will probably contribute more hereafter. They ask that they be not compelled to contribute an extraordinary amount at a time when they are impoverished.

These remonstrants go on to say that, "as a matter of relief, the concession prayed for is too trivial to be worthy of special legislation." If it is so trivial, why not grant it? It is not regarded as trivial by those who are struggling, amid acres of ashes, and broken bricks and melted iron, to recover some small portion of their devastated property. That which seems trivial to these owners of pine lands will go a great way with us, and the fact of its being trivial is a strong argument why the relief should be extended to us.

They are right in saying that it is trivial. All the tariff benefits resulting from the growth of the country, and the natural and normal demand for lumber, will continue just the same as before. It is only the extra demand for one year, growing out of an unexpected and appalling calamity, that they will fail to realize their accustomed morsel of tariff-bounty upon. If the Relief bill passes, they will be obliged to sell lumber in the burnt district, for one year, at 20 per cent less than they otherwise would; but they will not be obliged to sell a board, or a shingle, or a lath, if they do not choose to. The whole country and three-fourths of Chicago will still be open to them. Therefore, they are correct in saying that the concession is trivial.

Finally, they say:

> If any part of the country has claims for special legislation on account of its misfortune, we ask that relief should be equally distributed to all sections alike, and not alone to a city whose relief has been as pronounced and theatrical as its catastrophe, and whose pecuniary losses have been greatly alleviated by foreign insurance companies.

So say we! What is right for Chicago is right for Manistee and Peshtigo as well. This we shall maintain, however startling it may appear to Senator Sherman. The foreign insurance companies have paid us all that they agreed to, and we are much obliged to them for fulfilling their contracts. We should like to have the foreign lumber-dealers, and glass-manufacturers and brick-makers contribute, as they stand ready to, even more than the foreign insurance companies have, to the rebuilding of our burnt district, and to the burnt districts of Michigan and Wisconsin as well.

We have sought to avoid, as much as possible, any discussion of the tariff question in general, as applied to the Chicago Relief bill. We preferred to present it to Congress and the country in the light of a temporary relief from taxation. That the Government ought to look to the profits, and not to the losses, of the people, for its revenue, is a proposition too plain to be disputed; at all events, none of the opponents of the bill have disputed it. They have opposed it upon Protectionist grounds solely, and have compelled us to meet them on that issue. The longer they continue to oppose it on those grounds, the more will they convince the public that what one man gains by a Protective tariff, another loses. It is only necessary to convince the people of the truth of this simple proposition to bring the whole fabric to the ground.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Republican caucus at Springfield is engaged in maturing a plan of apportioning the State into Congressional Districts. The ratio of population is something over 133,000, which leaves this county short by 50,000 of the number entitling her to three members, and with a surplus of 84,000 over that required for two members. It is therefore proposed to add Lake and DuPage Counties, and thus make out three Districts. The division of the county adopted in the caucus was to put Wards 1 to 7, inclusive, and the towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, Riverside, Lemont, Palos, North Calumet, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, and Bloom, and the County of DuPage, into one District; Wards 8 to 15, inclusive, into the Second District; and Wards 16 to 20, inclusive, and all the other towns of the county, and the County of Lake, into the Third District.

The City of Chicago alone has an excess by 46,000 of the number required for two members. Under the plan adopted by the caucus, the adjoining counties are incorporated in city districts. Mr. Austin moved to form the districts by making Wards 8 to 15, inclusive, one District; Wards 1 to 5, and Wards 16 to 20, inclusive, the Second District, and placing all the towns, with Lake and Du Page, in the Third District. This would give the city two members and the country the third member. This was voted down. The proposed District made up of the South Division, South towns, and Du Page County, will leave the election of the member to the precincts outside of the city.

The Fourth District, the present Second (Farnsworth's), is the same as at present, with Lake omitted. The Fifth District is the same as the present (Burchard's), with Whiteside left out. The other Districts are in no respects like the old ones.

Politically, this proposed apportionment makes 10 Republican Districts, 7 Democratic Districts, and two Districts nearly balanced. In case of any serious defection or apathy, it is probable the Democrats might elect 12 of the 19 members. The Districts are evidently arranged largely in the interests of individuals in the Legislature who expect to step from the General Assembly to Congress. It were better for both parties to arrange the Districts as compactly as possible, consistently with the population, and leave the political results to follow.

We call attention to a letter published elsewhere from John Borden, Esq., one of the most experienced and able of our real estate lawyers, in which he comments in similar but more severe terms than those which we have used on the "cut-off" feature of the Burnt Records bill. He brings out in the clearest manner the intolerable character of the bill, unless it be so amended that only parties in possession of land can take proceedings under it, that the parties in interest shall be fairly notified, and the rights of infants, married women, and other persons incompetent to sue or defend their rights, shall be reserved. He shows that, if such a law is passed, it will afford no protection to a purchaser or lender, since he will be just as liable to have the property, whose title he supposes to be assured by one decree, taken away by another, without notice to him or opportunity to defend. Mr. Borden's strictures are sharp, and will be clear to every reader, whether he be a lawyer or not. They cannot be met or gainsaid. They are conclusive. And we hope the "Burnt Records bill" will be amended in this regard before it is passed.

PATRONAGE, IGNORANCE, AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A private letter to the New York *Evening Post*, from a gentleman now in the Government service at Washington, makes the following prediction:

> I fear that Civil Service Reform has already been condemned to death, and Patronage and Ignorance will be its executioners. Patronage will not give up its privilege of appointing Ignorance, and Ignorance will not forego the right of being appointed.

Napoleon remarked that in every great battle there was a critical moment when the troops of each side were disposed to believe themselves beaten, and when victory depended entirely on the tenacity with which the respective forces are held up to their work. It is the same in political contests. The Civil Service Reformers, after six years of agitation, have gathered considerable strength, and have made an armed reconnoissance. The movement has developed an enemy, intrenched and in considerable force, in both houses of Congress, in the Departments, and among professed politicians. That enemy is not found in any one man, or set of men, so much as in the desire to buy and sell office for political services. Whoever becomes tainted with this itching to make merchandise of the public offices, whether as vendor or purchaser, may be counted on as instinctively a foe to Civil Service Reform. Every man who wants to get an office, for which he is unwilling to contend on the ground of fitness, but demands as pay for political services, and every man who desires to give the office to him without hindrance, as a means of compensating for political services, are alike against Civil Service Reform. The name of these is Legion. It includes some of the highest of the professed friends of the reform, who, under its cover, seek to render their dispensation of patronage even more exclusive and personal than it now is, by simply shutting off Senators and Representatives from their present influence over appointments, without checking or thwarting the existing tendency of the President to use the patronage for the promotion of his own political ends. No hostility to this reform is so insidious and dangerous as its pretended advocacy by men who, while seeming to adopt and apply it, really so belittle and obscure it by its partial and imperfect application as to render it an object of contempt. It was not designed as a Presidential axe with which to lop off all Congressional patronage while intensifying the personal influence of the Executive. It was designed as much to limit the corrupting use of patronage by the President and Heads of Departments as by Congress. We are not, therefore, to accept the imperfect sample already given as the maximum of Civil Service Reform. Emanating from the President alone, its practical workings are to limit the patronage of Congressmen only. But this is the fault of Congress itself in not adopting a bill which shall counteract improper use of patronage by the President as well as by themselves. How many scores, hundreds, thousands, we believe, of officers have already been removed by this Administration, not for being Democrats, but for belonging to a wing of the Republican party which differed in policy from the President or opposed his re-election. No plan of Civil Service Reform is worth a rush that does not render such removals impossible. They are as corrupt in their essence as, in the appointment of men who have made valuable presents to the appointing power.

But this reform cannot go backward. Congress has got to take it up and act upon it. If it breaks down now, it will break down many other things with it. The present system of appointing and removing Federal officers is the most corrupting agency in the country. It is bottomed upon no better principles than those which governed Tammany Hall, while its insidious and malign influence is far wider than that of Tammany. The agitation for the reform has a sounder and deeper meaning and greater power than ever. It is the ghost that will not be laid. It will haunt every Administration and every Congress in power until it shall become a part of the established institutions of the country, which nobody will call in question.

HOW TO BUILD SHIPS.

There is no lack of material for ship-building in the United States. We have all the timber, and all the iron, and all the coal, and everything else entering into the construction of vessels of iron, wood, or composite, in plentiful abundance. Our iron is so much superior to that of other nations that we can build a steamship of an equal capacity with a British vessel, but with a large percentage of less iron. Before the war we had machine-shops for the manufacture of marine engines which were unrivalled by those of any other country. The huge anchors and cables produced in American shops are now rusting on the docks and in the yards of New York, there being no vessels to use them. In a country so blessed by Providence with an inexhaustible supply of raw material for ship-building, the business has perished,—has become a lost art,—and the American flag has practically disappeared from the ports of all nations. Excepting the local traffic along the coasts, there are but few American steamers now afloat, and none are building. An inquiry by a Congressional Committee, as to the causes of this decline and abandonment, resulted in the unanimous verdict that the industry had been killed by taxation. It was also demonstrated that, by the removal of the taxation, the business of ship-building—especially of iron vessels and steamships—would be immediately resumed. The ingenuity of Congress has been employed for six years or more in a vain endeavor to devise some plan by which ship-building might be restored without the removal of taxes,—taxes, by the way, which produce comparatively no revenue, and are purely protective. At last Secretary Boutwell, in person, in a two-hours' speech to the Committee of Commerce, has proposed his plan. It is by no means new, having been rejected substantially several times by Congress. His plan proposes to pay to the owners of vessels built in the United States a system of bounty, or so much per ton per annum for each vessel, for a period of five years. The rates of bounty to be paid are thus scheduled:

> Iron steamships, not less than 1,000 tons, $10 per ton, for five years.
> Sailing vessels, not less than 400 tons, $8 per ton, for five years.
> Sailing vessels, not less than 200 tons, $6 per ton, for five years.
> Fishing craft on the Atlantic fisheries, $6 per ton, for five years.

He proposes to limit the construction of the iron steamships to an aggregate tonnage of 500,000 tons, to the owners of which the United States shall pay $5,000,000 per year for five years out of the Treasury, or, in all, an aggregate of $25,000,000. These vessels are to be owned by private persons and corporations, and are to be run and operated exclusively by them, for their own personal and corporate profit. They are to be employed exclusively in the trade between the United States and foreign countries. In plain terms, it is a proposition to pay out of the Treasury of the United States, to the owners of steamships and sailing vessels, $50 per ton for steamships, $40 per ton for sailing vessels of the larger class, and $30 per ton for fishing and small craft. It proposes to leave the taxes on the materials just the same, but to pay from the Treasury this sum annually to enable men to build ships. Propositions heretofore made to enable any person building a ship to be paid back whatever taxes he might have paid to the Government in the material used by him, were rejected by Congress, and opposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The reason was, that, whether the tax on ship-building materials was repealed or permitted to stand, ship-builders would use American materials, importing not over 6 per cent of foreign. The tax, therefore, to be refunded would be small. But, if the tax on the materials were repealed, then, while the Government would lose little or no revenue, those engaged in the manufacture of those materials would lose the immense revenue they now collect of the people. The proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury is carrying the question of subsidy much further than it has ever yet been carried. In order to protect coal and iron, he has taxed ship-building out of existence; and, in order to revive it, he proposes to increase the general tax on the country, and pay the proceeds out of the Treasury to the ship-owners. Let us try how this same system would operate upon other persons. One of the prime necessities of farming in the West is fencing. It now costs, to fence an ordinary farm of 160 acres, with divisions into fields, and the necessary wooden buildings, several dollars per acre. One-fourth of this sum is a special tax, levied for the benefit of the corporations who manufacture lumber. This increased cost of fencing is so great that millions of acres of land in all parts of the West are unfenced, to the great loss and injury of the owners of the land. How would it do for the Secretary of the Treasury to propose that each person constructing an ordinary post and three-rail fence shall be paid $50 per mile therefor, for five years, from the Treasury? It would greatly promote the fencing of lands, would encourage the consumption of home-made lumber and nails, and tend greatly to the increase of production of cereal crops. This sum would not be at all extravagant, as it bears about the same relation to the cost of the fence that the bounty he offers bears to the cost of building the ships.

But, if the Secretary wants to encourage transportation, including the movement of productions to and from market, we commend to his attention that branch of commerce performed in wagons. In the State of Illinois alone there are over 250,000 wagons, such as are used by farmers in hauling to and from market all they sell and all they buy. Adding to this number those in other States, and we have a tonnage compared with which that of the ocean sinks into insignificance. These wagons cost on an average about $100, and there are many millions of them now in use in this country, and constantly employed in transportation. The materials of these wagons are enormously taxed; the iron 50 per cent, the lumber 20 per cent, the paint 75 per cent, the screws and bolts 60 per cent, and the canvas covering 60 per cent. The cost of these wagons is increased, perhaps, 33 per cent, because of the tax on the materials. If the Secretary wants to do the greatest good to the greatest number employed in transportation, let him advise that his ship-bounty bill also include a requirement that each owner of a farmer's wagon receive $10 a year, for five years, to reimburse him for the taxes he has paid on the purchase. If this did not fill the measure of the Secretary's subsidy design, he might, in like manner, pay out from $10 to $20 per year for each car and locomotive employed in the transportation of freight and passengers,—the wagons and cars transporting 1,000 tons of freight and 1,000 passengers per year to the one ton and one passenger to be moved on the ocean.

But, better than all, let Congress repeal the taxes on all the materials used and required in the construction of wagons, cars, ships, steamers, and locomotives. They produce so little revenue as to render them useless for that purpose, while they serve to crush industry and production, and add to the cost of all we eat, drink, and wear.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The General Government has heretofore treated the several Indian tribes as independent nations. A mistake from the beginning, its inconvenience and absurdity have now become so glaring that a radical change must soon be made, and the sooner it is done the better it will be both for the Indians and for the nation. Within a hundred years, from thirteen sparsely-settled States along the Atlantic seaboard, the Republic has grown to be a nation of forty millions of people. And yet it treats a few thousand gipsies, living within its borders, as distinct nations, and spends millions of dollars to carry out treaties made years ago, and which, in their execution, prove alike demoralizing to the Government Agents and to the Indians themselves. Benevolence, therefore, to the Indians, and a just sense of its duties and responsibilities on the part of the Government, render a radical change in its Indian policy imperative. The question, what can and ought immediately to be done, involves many difficult problems; but the experience of the past has abundantly proved that no more treaties should be made with the Indians, and that the principle to be reached and acted upon as soon as possible is, that they should be treated as citizens, owing allegiance and being responsible to the law of the land.

A proposition is now before Congress to organize a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory. This Territory lies between Kansas and Texas, west of Arkansas, and embraces some of the finest lands in the whole country. Under the old Indian policy, it was set off to the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and other tribes, several of which have made considerable progress in the usages and arts of civilized life. On the question of becoming a Territory, and ultimately a State, these people are divided, and, probably, a large majority are opposed to it. But to this complexion must it come at last, for the railroads, on their way to Texas and to the Pacific, must pass through this Territory, whether the Indians like it or not. And, when the railways go through, civilization, law, and republican institutions must follow after them.

Let us, therefore, organize the Indian Territory, having due regard to the rights, the education, the future prosperity of the present occupants. Appoint a Commission, with judicial powers to lay off the lands in sections, and, according to the rank recognized among themselves, assign and give deeds to the respective families of such lands as they may select, and double the amount that can now be pre-empted by white settlers. In order to protect the Indians till they can attain a higher degree of civilization, let these lands be inalienable for, say, fifty years. Let the balance of the lands be sold and the money placed in the funds of the Government, the interest of which shall forever be applied to educational purposes for the benefit of each tribe in which the lands were situated. As soon as the Indians are sufficiently instructed in the principles of our Government, let them be admitted as a State, on the same terms as the older States. As for the reservations that have within a few years been set apart for the different tribes, the laws of the land, with the setting apart of a section for each family, can be extended over them as soon as circumstances will permit.

> Chicago has at last found an advocate for its Relief bill outside of its own limits. It is the Toronto *Globe*. Of course, whatever the *Globe* may say on the subject is entitled to great weight in an American Congress; especially when it declares that lumber ought to be admitted into Chicago free of duty. Perhaps the *Globe* might be persuaded to go a little further, and declare that the remission of duties ought to apply not only to Chicago, but to all other cities, and to continue, not for a year, but for all time.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

And if the *Globe* should do so, it could fill its columns with articles copied from the St. Louis *Democrat* advocating that course.

Fish-Culture.

The circular of Prof. Baird, United States Commissioner at Washington, in relation to the fishes suitable for food in Lake Michigan, will be found in another column. The experiments which he proposes to institute to find out, if possible, the migratory habits of our lake fish, are, so far as we know, original and curious. Small metallic tags have been issued in large numbers to fishermen at twenty different points. These tags are numbered to correspond to the places where they are to be used. It is requested that these tags be carefully attached to the fishes when caught, and then that the fish be set at liberty to pursue his migrations as he may select. When a fish is caught at any other station having one of these tags attached, it is requested that the tag be enclosed at once to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington (no postage stamp need be used), endorsed "Inquiry respecting food-fishes." The Commissioner believes that with the co-operation of fishermen, many valuable facts may be learned in regard to the habits of our lake fish.

While on this subject it may be well to refer to the progress of fish culture in the country. Seth Green, of New York, the pioneer of this business, long ago asserted that every acre of pure water in the country could be made to produce more food than an acre of land. He certainly has shown that a fortune can be made at it. Recently, a gentleman informed us that he had in a single pool 15,000 trout that would average three pounds each. As he has a ready market at a dollar a pound for all he is willing to sell, he has a pretty fair fortune in that single pool. Every farmer who has a spring or rivulet of pure water can, with comparatively little trouble and expense, have all he wants of the finest trout.

In this connection it should be stated that D. S. Hammond, Esq., who resides near Elgin, is raising trout most successfully and in large numbers. We commend his example to all who have the means to follow it. Of course, it requires some knowledge as to preparing the pools, the hatching of the spawn, preserving the minnows from enemies, and rearing and feeding the fish; but all this can be obtained at small cost from Mr. Green, or of any one else engaged in the delightful occupation of fish-culture.

The assembling of Parliament has of course revived all the political schemes of Great Britain; foremost among them, that of woman-suffrage. The movement is engineered this year by Jacob Bright, the brother of the more celebrated Quaker, and is engineered well. Instead of indulging in vague generalities about a "social revolution;" instead of gladly welcoming good and bad women and men alike, as long as they are friends of the cause; instead of petitioning for declaratory acts to change the intent of laws already passed; instead of demanding the suffrage on the extreme ground of natural right, the Woman-Suffrage Association of Great Britain, composed of respectable people and headed by respected people, does not waste its strength by attacks along the whole line, but concentrates its efforts on the one point of gaining the franchise for women who are householders. Its argument is simple: Taxation without representation is tyranny; we pay money to the State; we ought to have a voice in its disposal. Of course, if the point is once gained, the acquisition of others is a mere question of time. English women have sense enough to see this. They have found a crevice in the armor of their antagonists, and they are skilfully and shrewdly driving a wedge into the ill-protected part, instead of indulging in futile assaults upon the whole. They have hitherto been singularly fortunate in keeping clear of impure visionaries. The only thing which tends to bring odium on them is the active part many of their leaders have taken against the Contagious Diseases' act. Fortunately, however, several of the most eminent friends of the cause have been prominent in their support of the law in question, so that it has never been made a distinct party question. The acknowledged head of the Suffrage Association is Miss Lydia Becker, who seems to be an Aaron Burr in her talent for systematizing politics. From shire to shire she is extending her plan, which divides all England into districts, with committees in each district, charged with holding monthly meetings and visiting every house. The local press is to be controlled; candidates for Parliament are to be made to declare themselves unequivocally; time and money are to be spent without limit. The plan is perfect. "If Miss Becker lives," writes an uneasy man, "these so-called reforms are sure to come."

The Mikado of Japan has promulgated an edict in reference to the newspaper press of his country. It appears that there are a number of journals published in the larger cities. There are two recognized classes,—story-papers, read chiefly by children and girls; and newspapers proper, managed with skill and talent, and wielding much influence. Recently some journals on the style of our low police papers made their appearance. This was the cause of the Mikado's edict, which ordered the prompt suppression of these obscene periodicals, and laid down certain rules for the control of the others. There is to be one Government organ, devoted entirely to the promulgation of official orders and news, and without any editorials. The story-papers are to be responsible for the publication of any immoralities, but otherwise are entirely independent. The regular journalists are free to print what they will, with one curious exception: The semi-sacred nature of the Mikado's position is to shield him from any severe criticism; and the nearness of the Prime Minister to the Throne is to protect him also. Any one else, however, may be criticised at will, and the journalists of Japan are said not to be sparing of their censure. The circulation of the press is almost entirely in the cities, as the agricultural population take little or no interest in politics, and are, many of them, exceedingly ignorant. The Embassy now in this country is said to be much pleased with the different agricultural papers here, and to have decided to establish one or more of them on its return, in order to encourage the spread of intelligence among the farming classes, and to make it to their interest to learn to read and write, so that they can obtain the valuable information that such papers, ably edited, can give.

That Custom House morality differs from ordinary morality very decidedly, has become painfully evident to any one who heeds the reports of the investigations in New York and New Orleans. The cause of the difference may, perhaps, be found in the testimony of Inspector James H. Young, in New York. He was asked whether the practice of receiving what is known as "house-money" from the different steamship companies was not a violation of his oath as Inspector. "Oh, yes," quoth Young, "but that's only a Custom House oath." This curious reply excited Senator Casserly's curiosity (Senators Howe and Pratt seem to have seen nothing remarkable in it); and, in response to another question, Inspector Young answered with engaging frankness: "An oath taken in regard to Custom House affairs is considered a very different thing from such an oath as I have taken before the Committee!" This suggests a new application of the Civil Service reform. A compromise may be brought about between the Hon. B. F. Butler and the "beggarly schoolmasters" (provided that Gloucester's champion will deign to stoop so low), by which candidates for Inspectorships in the New York Custom House will be asked, instead of the distance from the earth to the sun, the nature of a Custom House oath. There is evident need of their knowing this; and, as Inspector James H. Young has confessed his ignorance, and his consequent guilt, a vacancy might be created by retiring him from the office he has disgraced.

Classical education has probably never recovered from the blow given it by Horace Greeley when he summed up his objections in the sententious and mysterious phrase: "College graduates are horned cattle." It is now tottering to its final fall before the assaults of a Miss Eleanor D. Rockwood, a niece of Edward Everett. Having never been to college, she is, of course, equally competent with the Philosopher of Chappaqua to discuss its effect. Her famous uncle attributed the success of his whole life to his collegiate training; but his niece is of the opinion that he was utterly mistaken; for, saith Miss Rockwood, "A classical education is folly. Benjamin Franklin never went to college. Jesus Christ never went to college," etc., etc. We have had almost enough of this pitiful straining after effect, and endeavor to make semi-blasphemy take the place of original thought, by lugging into a lecture the name of Deity needlessly and offensively. The niece of her uncle is evidently of aristocratic tastes: for, according to the report of her oration, she closed by saying: "Sunday-schools are a humbug. They were the creation of a tinker."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Rock Island and Davenport have cut 12,000 tons of ice this winter.

—Among the presents given at a recent silver wedding in Aurora was a sample of every silver coin ever issued by the United States Government.

—The late cold snap froze the Mississippi River over at Chester, which is an occurrence that has not taken place before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

—Richard H. Pease has purchased twenty acres of coal-land ten miles from Rock Island, and will proceed to develop fuel.

—A saloon-keeper of Galva, named James Holmes, got on a continuous drunk, in which alcoholic bliss he remained for ten days, and left his team of horses standing in the stable without any attention during that time. One of the poor creatures died from starvation; the other was found alive. The famishing brutes had eaten their mangers, the manes and tails of each other, and even their excrements. There was plenty of feed in the stable, but no kindly hand to deal it out. Much indignation was felt when the case of cruelty became known, and a feeling was expressed to deal with the drunkard summarily, but the lawless disposition was satisfied upon the arraignment of the brute before Justice Shurtliff, and a fine of $60 being imposed upon him.

—A course of law-lectures is being delivered by Judge Cuningham, of Urbana, at the Industrial University at Champaign. Since the beginning of this term, Judge C. has been giving three lectures per week,—two on Commercial Law and one on Constitutional Law. In the first there is a class of about 100 students, and in the second a class of 15. It is the intention to take up International Law toward the latter part of the term.

—A company in Chicago propose to erect a fruit and vegetable drying house at Champaign, provided a company can be formed with a cash capital of $12,500, the Chicago men furnishing $12,500 more. This establishment will be run by steam, having a capacity of drying 500 bushels of apples or vegetables per day.

—John Maher, of Champaign, died very suddenly on Monday.

IOWA.

City Engineer Littrell, of Dubuque, has received from Chicago, by express, two large glass gas lamps. He paid the charges on them, but is entirely ignorant as to who sent them. They have evidently been shipped to be used by the city authorities as a test of their desirability.

—Relative to the charge of Judge Brayton as to the illegal sale of liquors at Dubuque, the *Telegraph* says:

> The charter under which Dubuque exists as a municipality is of a special and peculiar character. It existed previous to the amendment of the State Constitution, and its validity has been acknowledged by the Courts of the State. The new Constitution does not touch this charter, and consequently Dubuque exists as a sort of independent municipality which is not and cannot be affected by legislation. It is generally conceded that the charter of this city cannot be amended by an act of the Legislature; and, if it cannot be, how can legislation affect municipal powers vested by the existing charter? Among the powers of the City Council, conferred by charter, is that of granting licenses for the sale of liquor. Does the prohibitory law take away this power? If it does, it is an amendment to the city charter of Dubuque—an amendment which, the Courts say, the Legislature cannot make.

WISCONSIN.

—The Janesville *Gazette* hears from a rural village of the case of a woman who gave birth to triplets just after recovering from the small-pox. All the women in that neighborhood are getting vaccinated again.

—A correspondent writes that the big lead on the ground of Mrs. Williams, near Fairplay, is getting bigger every day. He was down in the shaft, which is more than 50 feet deep, and saw the lead lying in bewildering profusion at the bottom, and beheld great boulders of the shining material projecting from every side.

—Robert McCutchen, of Lawrence, is 99 years old, and as hale and as hearty as most men at 70. Martin Thiers, of Green Bay, is 98½.

—Mark Pierce, of Walworth, has lost three valuable horses recently,—Little Grant, which was valued at $2,000; Rouen, valued at $4,000; and a colt valued at $500.

INDIANA.

The New Albany *Standard* says: "We learn that a few days ago a coffin was shipped from Chicago to this city, and, as there was no claimant, and no one to pay charges, it was sold at auction and knocked off for $3. The purchaser took it home and opened it, and what was his horror to find that it contained the dead body of a human being."

PERSONAL.

"Old John Burns," of Gettysburg, well remembered in connection with the battle at that point, is dead.

—Dr. S. G. and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will spend the remainder of the winter season in San Domingo.

—The Hon. John A. Kasson lectured at Dubuque, on Thursday evening, on "The Principles and Customs of Oriental Civilization."

—A variety storekeeper in Utica throws in vaccination if you buy goods to the amount of a dollar or more.

—E. H. Spaulding, of Bloomfield, N. J., has been engaged by the Government of Peru for engineering labor on the South American Trans-Continental Railway.

—The newly-enrolled policemen of Montreal are a very superior class of men. None less than five feet ten inches in height have been accepted.

—Garrett Davis is said to have been permanently affected by the recent death of his step-daughter. He is still confined to his residence in Washington.

—Miss Kate Riggs, the accomplished daughter of George W. Riggs, of Washington, has left that city for Rome, where, early in April next, she will be married to M. Geoffroy, formerly an *attaché* of the French Legation in Washington, and recently appointed Minister to China by the French Government.

—The Bunker Hill, Ill., *Gazette* says: "Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, was born in or near Marion County, in this State. He removed to this place with his father's family in 1857, and lived here during that and the greater portion of the ensuing year. When he came here, Mr. Warmoth was a lad about 18 years of age, and was engaged as a clerk in Joseph Flanagin's dry goods and grocery store. About the close of 1858, the Warmoth family moved back to Marion County."

—Donn Piatt narrowly escaped being murdered by a ruffian in a Washington street-car on Monday evening. A negro, named George McIntire, had been making himself very offensive toward several passengers on the rear platform, and, when Mr. Piatt left the car at Sixteenth street, McIntire seized the iron handle of the brake, and, wrenching it from its position, followed him to the sidewalk and along the pavement for some distance. Just as the parties were closing some gentlemen passing by interfered, and two policemen, fortunately arriving at that moment, after a severe struggle took the negro into custody. He was a large, powerful man.

—The Posey paternity question is not yet settled. The Terre Haute *Gazette* copies a denial of the Washington story from the New Albany *Ledger*, and adds:

> We have now on our table a letter from one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of this State,—one, too, who lived here in Territorial times,—and the following is an extract from that letter, having direct reference to the above from the *Ledger*:
>
> The Corydon correspondent does not mend the question of the paternity of Governor Posey. It is the Governor, and not Colonel Thomas his son, who was the natural son of Washington. The old people of Vincennes used to say that Madame Posey boasted that her husband was Washington's son.

—After all the excitement that has been created in regard to the book that David O. Layton wrote for Botts, the murderer of "Pet" Halstead, it is now stated that it will not be published, as the family and friends of the murderer deem it injudicious, in consequence of the personal allusions it contains. It is also stated that, soon after his conviction and sentence, Botts requested Layton to write anonymous letters to the wives of the men who visited Mrs. Wilson's house, and inform them of their husbands' actions. Layton and the Jail Warden were opposed to this, and Botts then proposed the writing of that book.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The plains of Texas cover an area of 162,000,000 acres, on which feed 3,800,000 head of cattle.

—Montreal complains of gas execrable in quality and deficient in quantity.

—The Philadelphia Common Council has abandoned the attempt to cut a drain through St. Mary's Cemetery.

—The printers of Richmond are making great preparations for the annual meeting of the National Typographical Union.

—A meeting of proprietors and tenants in Great Saint James street, Montreal, resolved in favor of a wooden block pavement, and requested the corporation to proceed with the work.

—The *American Historical Record* settles the question regarding the Confederate States seal. A design was adopted, the seal was made in England, and received in Richmond a few days before General Lee thought it prudent to vacate Richmond. It was never used on an official document.

—The evident tendency of the Mississippi River to cut through the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, and thus remove its channel to a distance of several miles from that city, has caused the drawing up and circulation of a memorial for signatures at Vicksburg and Jackson, to be forwarded to Congress, calling the attention of that body to the imperiled condition of the city, and soliciting Congressional aid.

—A calf was born near Hamilton, Ont., on Tuesday, with seven legs,—five on the hind quarters. The fore-quarters were natural. On the right hind-quarter, besides the natural leg, there were two hanging down from the flank, and on the left an extra leg hung from the hip. The tail was in the centre between these latter two legs. The calf died shortly after birth.

Fire-Proof Materials.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your report of Council Committee's Conference, yesterday afternoon, on the Fire Ordinance, I am made to say that "I believed pine columns would stand fire better than iron columns."

Not so. I said "prepared pine;" but I did advocate oak and hemlock as the equal, if not superior, of iron for that purpose.

I am in favor of a Fire Ordinance,—short, comprehensive, not given to detail, but so guarded as to avoid playing into the hands of any monopoly. In the light of our past experience (which shines yet), it will not be pretended that iron is a success as a "fire-proof" material for standards in buildings, and, as I am personally interested in this matter, I have cast about to find the best material, all things considered. We all know that an old mortar-board, even though it be pine, and dry, burns very slowly; that soaking lumber in strong mortar renders it less combustible; and I do not hesitate to say that I believe a "pine" standard, 12 by 12, so "prepared," will (in a fire) outlast a 4 or 6-inch iron column. As Mr. Van Osdel remarked yesterday, "You want standards and columns until the joists are burned off; after that, they are of little consequence." The old ordinance read, "iron or other fire-proof material," and was copied into the new. I proposed as an amendment, "Iron or other material substantially combustible," because I do not think we have any material suitable for columns which is "fire-proof." And now allow me to say that Mr. De Golyer insists that his process applied to such standards renders them even better than the lime, both in strength and ability to stand fire; and he has signified his willingness to make a public test with iron and different woods, prepared and unprepared, in the same fire. I have no interest in his process, but mention it as we are all seeking the best, safest, and cheapest materials combined.

About hemlock, that much-abused wood, allow me a word: There was, in the rear of 121 South Clark street, some three or four years since, a brick block four stories high, and about 50 feet square. It was filled with printers' wooden cases, picture-frames, oil, and other inflammable material. A Mr. Buckley (now in this city) built it. One bright morning it burned, and it made a hot fire for six to ten hours, endangering both Clark and Washington street buildings. After the fire was subdued, I went through the empty stories. The floors were destroyed, the machinery hung "lapping" on to the joists. The joists were some of them burned off; they were all charred, and many more than half burned off. I was surprised. I took my knife and cut into those joists, and, where most burned, I found, underneath the char, solid, unburned wood; and, when those joists were replaced, I tried the old ones, and found they would "withe," but would not break, even at the weakest point. I found Buckley, and learned they were hemlock. I "made a note on't," and am now using hemlock for my building. It is cheaper, stronger, and less liable to burn, and, treated with lime or copperas, is substantially fire-proof.

A word about roofs: Why will not lime, salt, and brickdust, used as a mortar, make a cheap bed on which to place our common felt roofs, and there, with an 18-inch fire wall all around, "let it burn." Will some one give an objection?

Respectfully, H. H. HAAFF.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Treaty Reaction.

Party Redistribution---Movement Against the Idealists.

The New Zealand Steamship Subsidy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The telegraphic alarm from England about the Alabama Treaty will necessitate the revision of the call for the Philadelphia Convention, which proclaimed that the Administration had forever shut the doors of the Temple of Janus and perfected peace.

Too sanguine in the anticipation of this new friendship, we had, meantime, kicked Russia out as a barbarian. Now, if there should be war with any foreign power, we are possessed of a High-Tariff Navy, built of American iron, etc., etc., on approved Protection principles, and warranted to follow our commercial marine to the bottom. The time spent in pursuing the Alabama claims would give us a navy of free ships, warlike as well as trading, under liberal legislation. By the time the Convention meets, there will be little to say for the foreign, commercial, and Southern policy of the Administration. But we will go to war at any time with our 50,000 office-holders, and make the ocean red to re-elect the present Administration.

THE CHINESE ESTIMATE OF JOURNALISM.

Ward Burlingame, son of the late leader of "ye mystic crewe" of Chinese, from the East to nowhere, has been writing a settee article for the *Kansas Magazine*. I call it a settee article because both sides to the controversy can sit back to back upon it and be perfectly comfortable. Nobody gets up changed in opinion; nobody knows what the young author is convicted of. On the whole, it might be well for a man to have been a journalist for a reasonable time before coming forward with such prompt indecision to preach his gospel of journalism. This is a long profession; we commonly attain some experience as journalists before we square off as authority. Mr. Burlingame's article is about "The Abuses of Independent Journalism." Having read his article all through, I should call it "swipy" journalism,—unbrewed ale for the writing invertebrata.

This young composer balances himself on the dizzy slack-rope of personal assertion with the old theory of gravity, viz.: that, "In the realm of politics, great parties act as checks upon each other; the party in power is compelled to submit its policies to the constant vigilance of a jealous opposition, and *that* opposition maintains a sleepless watch for every error that possibly may be made a stepping-stone to its own advancement." This is not an original observation; it smells of the pansies, the green fields, and old-fashioned school-book oratory. Is it so, because very often said? Is it not the other way,—that all great movements in the nation began with a party split and walked up the middle?

There is now, to all intents, but one political party in the United States, and the independent Republican press is all that keeps up the semblance of effective vigilance upon it. Some former Democratic voters, holding out like the Indians, cannot be said to answer the definition of a party; and the only effective Democratic papers are as independent as the honest Republican ones. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which is the lighthouse of Kentucky, is as unpopular with the Bourbon Democracy as the Springfield *Republican* with the Ben Butler Republicans. After a political party has made a cumulative series of inexpiable errors, it is capable of neither victory nor criticism. The leading organs of sentiment then detach themselves from the corpse of the party, and roam off independently, like the followers of Prince Charles when the Jacobite army suffered its last defeat. Portions of the Democratic doctrine will always keep embodiment in this country; as, for example, the reverence for honest tribunals; a jealousy, not mean, nor yet ever quite without suspicion, of the Imperial power; and a sturdy individualism which will never permit even the best party to overawe it. These doctrines have never been given up by hundreds of thousands of Republicans, who protest in their behalf through those newspapers which prefer the upright attitude of locomotion. Party censure by party has come to mean nothing, and the rival bark of the party organs is like a cannonade with blank artillery; nobody bothers about it.

THE ACTUAL PARTIES OF THE DAY.

The people are again separating, under many protests, upon either side of the old human issue: the Government of the Real or of the Ideal; of Things or of Feelings. The Emotional, or, as some call it, the Sentimental, School has spent its force as a useful impulse of one party, and is divided amongst numerous vagaries, like female-suffrage, labor-reform, mouth-piety in the Constitution, Peace-Commissions, etc. It is abetted by the Vengeance school of Materialists, like Nye and Chandler, who think the war inglorious because every battle-field was not monumentalized by gibbets. It is, of course, abetted by Swiss and by demagogues who seek to work upon its instability, and also by those commercial people who thrive by the illusions of a false political economy. This is one party before the country, and its party boundary runs transversely across both Republicanism and Democracy. Alexander Stephens is a member of it as truly as George F. Hoar; Henry A. Wise has just published a book in defence of it, not widely different from the inspirations of Henry C. Carey. It encloses all who would govern an ideal future or an irrevocable past, or by political economy which will not "add up right," or by longings and passions not pardonable within the sphere of politics. In the foreground of this party stand the Swiss Guard,—battered old hacks from many States, flanked by the concurrent "patronage" of fifty thousand officials, between whose legs the newsboys run with such papers as the *Revolution*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and the *Northwestern Mush and Milk*. In the rear stand the special interests, under the gorgeous banners of mediæval illusions and old prejudices. On the flanks are all the mad-house elements,—Rebels with melancholia, Vengeance men with kleptomania, women with missions, Pecksniffs, free-lovers, and those who think enactments can change the nature of man.

This is not the Republican party, but just now the Republican party is controlled by it. It is not the Democratic party, but it is the majority there also. It is the party to whom facts are either melancholy or non-compensating. The sordid elements will leave it and come over whenever the other side offers or affords the most. It will be beaten when the people are weary of its dreams and suspect its impositions, and when it is more clearly apparent that present party organizations are purely fictitious.

The Emotional party is the product of the superficial culture of the people and the long resistance to slavery. Our school-books are nearly all pitched upon the Emotional key. In them, Washington crossing the very narrow and ferriable Delaware performs a Homeric feat. The American school-book oratory is of a sort no longer patent, or even sane; and noble, in many respects, as the idealization of Uncle Tom was made, we have now to consider nearly five millions of black voters, instead of that martyred slave as a type of his race. The pulpit is still, next to the public school-book, our great social educator; and of late years many of the clergy have preached a sincere, but yet a purely emotional, sort of patriotism. The subscription-books and the more popular trade-books, which reach the masses, are written by the shallow hacks for the standard of patriotic taste in the back countries, and Swiss politicians, and the special interests compete together to put the school-book literature and the newspaper reading in their interests.

The material needs of the period,—those referable to taxes, industry, commerce, rehabilitation, and composure,—are rallying about themselves the men and party of the present. Amnesty, taxation for men and not for classes or illusions, commercial revival on the high seas, a resumption of local government for local ends, and the overthrow of Government by patronage instead of ballot, are issues directly pressing upon the present day. The word nearest the mouth of every good citizen is Reform. The President of the United States might lead this party, if he had a logical mind, and could separate his personal fortunes from the questions of the hour. But, if Nature designed him for a ruler of nations, she committed an incurable error in giving him no training, and he as bad a mistake in not supplying his poverty with manly counsellors. His enginery may possibly renominate him, but there is still the mighty Court of Popular Appeal to decide; and, if our nation has many more years of this Conundrum Government, it will either be all Cossack or all Jacobin.

OUR INTERESTS IN NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

A few days ago, I gave you the points urged by the Webb-Holliday steamship influence to get a subsidy of $500,000 from Congress. The following *data* may be found interesting:

The steamers now running on the Holliday Line are the Nebraska, of 2,240 tons; Nevada, 2,140 tons; Moses Taylor, 1,400 tons; Dakota, 2,200 tons; and Santiago de Cuba, 1,400 tons. It will be observed that none of these vessels are more than half the burden of the big Pacific steamships which run from San Francisco to Hong Kong, and which, in some cases, reach the capacity of 4,500 tons. The Dakota is but three or four years old, and has been fitted with perfectly new machinery. These vessels carry freight at present for $18 a ton over the 7,000 miles between Sidney and San Francisco, and passengers between Melbourne, Australia, and Liverpool, for $375, including Pacific Railway passage and passage by the Atlantic steamships; while, for the same transportation, the Peninsula & Oriental steamships charge $675. A noted English authority, Vine Hall, has presented a memorial to Parliament, stating that, unless the American steamers be driven in some way off the Pacific, the days of the Peninsula & Oriental Company are numbered.

THE NEW BRITISH LINE.

The steamship line which the English projected between Panama and New Zealand ran between two and three years, when the vessels, which were three iron steamers, were taken off last November. They were 1,200 tons burden, and, being constructed of iron, the wool which they took for cargo became heated like the sugar, and the two sorts of cargo ruined each other. To counteract the American movement, England put on a line to San Francisco, side by side with the American steamers, some time ago, called, respectively, the Wongo, the Wongo-Wongo, the City of Adelaide, and the City of Melbourne. These steamers make slow trips, and accomplish little or nothing; but they run with a patented engine which requires a very small amount of coal, and will either prove, or fail to prove, that the English can adopt labor-saving machinery to commercial uses, and beat us on the sea as we have beaten them in sewing machines, mowers, and other articles. Some authorities say that wooden vessels are better adapted to the Pacific Ocean than iron vessels, because iron vessels foul in the Pacific, and require composite bottoms to get along.

FRENCH LINE IN THE PACIFIC.

Another singular matter is, that the French, undertaking to keep up a semblance of commerce in the Pacific, have subsidized with $15,000 a year a line of schooners between Tahiti and San Francisco. The Americans have already flooded New Zealand with Kimball stage-coaches and with threshing-machines, so that, if one should go to New Zealand to-day, he would be apt to find the institutions of the country pretty much regulated as they are in labor-saving America. Holliday's ships require six firemen by night and six by day, making twelve altogether; and the crew and force of each vessel is eighty-three men. The ships take 1,200 tons of coal, and burn 40 tons each 24 hours. Three ships are at sea all the time, while one is loading, and there is an extra ship to spare. The cargoes have consisted of flax, wool, gold, gum, tallow, etc. The Colonies offer an English line £70,000 sterling,—this sum to be duplicated also by the Royal Government, provided a line of home-ships can be put on. It is represented that the British people of the Southern Hemisphere prefer American vessels to English, because they are more capacious and run faster; while the politicians of Australia and New Zealand, working in the interest of the Home Government, demand English ships. While New Zealand now pays $200,000 to Webb's line, it is charged for service by the prospective English line only £16,000. The Webb & Holliday Company pay $140 to the Pacific Railroads for each passenger, and from $80 to $20 to the Atlantic Steamship Companies. They take the mails from the South Seas to San Francisco for nothing, in order to break down English competition.

THE WOOL DUTY.

The New Zealand steamship men represent that, if our duty were taken off wool, it would all take the course from the South Sea to San Francisco; and they all claim here that the only persons opposed to the measure are folks in Indiana and New Hampshire who possess some good bucks, and therefore are propagating extensively in the sheep business. But for the wool duty, we should have kept the La Plata trade, which we always had when wool was imported free, whereas it is now all gone. The Webb line, to keep the English from getting the advertising, some time ago, took an opera company across the Pacific free of expense.

BONDED FREIGHTS.

Another question associated with the Pacific steamship business is the matter of bonded freights over the Pacific Railway, which Mr. Boutwell now opposes, at considerable cost to the United States. For instance, each car requires a $10 lock and a Treasury Agent paid, passed, and fed. Boutwell, and Conkling, of New York, are universally hated on the Pacific Coast as fighting everything pertaining to Far Western interests. The Holliday line proposes, if they get the subsidy, to run only express matter and passengers in their ships, and to put on sailing ships for freight in addition, while they will transport coal to the Sandwich Islands and other ports, and therefore be able to dispense with the present cargoes of mere fuel. Coal in San Francisco costs $13 in gold per ton.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have of late done so handsomely on the old line between New York by Panama, to San Francisco, on account of the snow on the Pacific Railroad, that its vessels are overrun, and, for the first time in several years, enjoy their wonted prosperity, while the trade from China and Japan is coming up handsomely, and Pacific Mail stock has advanced from 37 to 57¼, where it bids likely to stay. Colonel Irwin and others are here, asking a double subsidy in return for putting on semi-monthly ships to Asia, and we bid fair, with free ships, to realize the prophecy made in 1857 by William H. Seward, that "The United States ought to have a steamship line from Hong Kong down to Borneo, the Philippines, Sumatra, Java, &c." The newspapers of San Francisco and Australia mutually issue editions for every steamship mail, and the Australia and Auckland papers are full of articles expressing the hope that, after so much effort, commercial communication between the great ports of the Pacific will not be abandoned and suffered to relapse into exclusively English control.

FREE SHIPS.

In the British Colonies of the South Pacific there are now two millions of English-speaking people, who import nearly $10,000,000 worth a year, and export nearly the same in kind. In 1869, from these Colonies, 7,200 vessels cleared. In twenty years, 860,000 passengers had arrived. There are, besides, in Polynesia, 500,000 natives, who import nearly $5,000,000 worth a year, and export $4,000,000. Since the completion of the Pacific Railroad, which cost the Government $57,000,000, besides lands, the United States products have been brought within forty days of the Australian ports, which is sixteen days less than requisite between Southampton and Sidney by way of the Suez Canal. English capital would before this, probably, have established a line between San Francisco and the South Seas, but for the expectation that Congress would subsidize an American line; and the English Government already pays $500,000 a year for the Special Australian English service merely from Point Degalle, which is duplicated by the Australian Colonies. In order to encourage Congress to uphold the Holliday line, New Zealand has voted it $200,000 a year, and Queensland and New South Wales have promised $200,000 more so soon as Congress shall have made its grant. Congress failed, however, to give the subsidy last session, and these Colonial subsides were withdrawn.

It is evident, and admitted by all the subsidy-seekers, that the solution of this question is free-ships, ready-made, cheap and perfect in Europe, which will at once go to sea and put our merchants under the American flag in connection with the many different Colonies which, twelve years ago, we chiefly controlled. Reports have been made this session, both from the Senate and the House, unanimous in character, recommending the Australian and New Zealand subsidy. The Senate report says that, "In the Southern Colonies have been laid the foundations of the new Empire which has thus far greatly outstripped our Pacific States, and that the British Government, by liberally encouraging its commercial enterprises, is drawing the commerce of the Pacific into these colonial ports."

GATH.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Catacazy and Cramer—Imperial Feeling Over the Reception of Alexis by the American Government and People.

A letter from St. Petersburg, Jan. 17, to the New York *Herald*, tells the story of the American Minister at Copenhagen attempting to read a secret circular from our Government on the Catacazy question, to the guests at a diplomatic dinner given by the German Ambassador; and adds:

> The Russian Ambassador immediately sent an account of the affair to Gortschakoff, who became furious about it. He raged and fumed and swore, and exclaimed to those around him, "And this man, this animal, that knows no more of diplomacy or common politeness even than a boor, is the representative of the American people and brother-in-law of President Grant!"
>
> Gortschakoff made some pretty strong representations to Mr. Curtin, I believe, and it was then that the latter was for a short time in momentary expectation of receiving his passports. What occurred between them is not yet exactly known, but if Mr. Curtin succeeded in explaining the matter to Gortschakoff's satisfaction, his diplomatic talent must be of a very superior order.
>
> Mr. Cramer, the Minister in question, was formerly Consul at Leipsic, where he became engaged in a quarrel with an American student whom he had thrown into prison, and, according to last accounts, the poor fellow is lying there still, having no friends influential enough to get him out. Mr. Cramer is, I believe, a minister of the Gospel as well as of the United States, and is said to be a very pious, prayerful man. He is a native of Switzerland, was appointed from Kentucky, and is said in Europe to be a brother-in-law of the President. Added to all these causes of ill feeling, the Russian Government, whether with justice or not, is anything but satisfied with the hospitality shown the Grand Duke at Washington. I do not know any of the circumstances of the case nor why he was not received more cordially, but at this distance it looks as though he had been treated very shabbily at the White House.
>
> Certainly the Catacazy affair should not have produced any effect upon the reception of the Grand Duke, who was in no way responsible or accountable for it.
>
> When it was learned here that no one had met him at the railway station to welcome him in the name of the President, that he had not been invited to dinner, that his conversation with the President was of the shortest and coolest, that no officer of General Grant or other functionary escorted him back to New York, that he was not shown any of the public buildings at Washington, the effect here was exciting indeed.
>
> The Empress especially was very indignant, and expressed her regrets that they had ever allowed him to go. "Why, they did not even offer him a crust of bread," she said; "is that the hospitality they show a guest of the American Government and the American people?"
>
> Here we have tried to make the Russians believe that Catacazy is in fault; that he must have planned the whole affair to create an ill-feeling against the Administration on the part of His Imperial master, which would, naturally, be a point in his favor when he comes to give an account of his trust. It required diplomacy to get this view of the matter accepted, however, and Americans were fast becoming as unpopular in Russia as they had been popular, when the splendid reception the Grand Duke received in New York suddenly set the tide the other way.
>
> The Empress now, instead of regretting the visit, is highly delighted, and has concluded that, after all, the free, hearty, spontaneous reception he has received at the hands of the great-hearted American people, as she called them, is more than enough to make amends for the want of cordiality so painfully manifest at Washington. The more so, as the cordiality and enthusiasm thus shown were entirely free and spontaneous, uncontrolled and undirected, differing in this great essential from such receptions in Europe.
>
> The Empress has followed closely the history of his progress through the country, and she was particularly interested and amused by the continual introduction and repetition of his portrait everywhere, under all sorts of circumstances.
>
> Taking it all in all, they are exceedingly pleased with the America people for the magnificent reception given by them,—a reception unequalled in splendor, magnificence, and genuine heartiness by anything the Grand Duke may ever hope to see in any other country. Nevertheless, they are not at all satisfied with our Government, not so much on account of the Catacazy affair, as the coldness shown the Grand Duke. Had they treated him well, they might have thrown Catacazy into prison or taken any other extravagant measures with regard to him without creating any particularly hard feelings; but the slight put upon the Grand Duke is one they will never forgive.
>
> There was a good deal of curiosity manifested among the members of the diplomatic body as to what the Empror would say to Mr. Curtin upon the occasion of the New Year, and whether he would thank the American Government or the American people for the reception of the Grand Duke. In his speech to Mr. Curtin he evaded the difficulty by using the word "nation," which may, of course include the Government and people, but he did not mention the President nor say by what intermediary the thanks were to be conveyed to the people.
>
> The Empress on her part showed herself very grateful indeed. She said: "I do not know, Mr. Curtin, how to express my thanks, and my delight, and my gratification for the cordial and enthusiastic reception that has been tendered Alexis by the great-hearted American people. Believe me, I shall never forget it, and I wish you to tell them how much I have been touched by these marks of friendship and kindness shown my dear son."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MUDDLE.

Canadian Views of It.

From the Toronto Telegraph.

It is not likely that there will be any serious trouble about the Alabama business after all. The real truth of the matter we believe to be this, that the plaintiff's attorney has overstated the plaintiff's case, and that the plaintiff himself,—Uncle Sam, to wit,—will quietly cause it to be understood that he wants them to "draw it mild," and not to be too heavy in their demands on Great Britain. The situation is undoubtedly a difficult one, but we believe every confidence should be placed in the news from Washington, to the effect that there is no serious trouble apprehended. From London the news is not so favorable, but we take the explanation to be this,—that a crisis has arisen in which London has taken a certain position, leaving it for Washington to say what should or should not be done, and that Washington has really conceded the point. We see good season still for maintaining the view already taken in these columns, viz., that the American "case" is being made use of by men who do not wish Grant to be re-elected, and who desire to create a difficult "situation," hoping thereby to injure Grant.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

We believe there is rather much apprehension among our British fellow-subjects on this head, and they do wrong to exhibit it. The great bulk of the Americans have never dreamt of recovering from England more than the value of the ships and property destroyed by the cruisers. Mr. Sumner and the few who went further, piling up claims for enormous amounts, under the head of indirect losses, received credit for great ingenuity, while their pretentions were regarded as impracticable. We doubt if even they themselves anticipated more from their efforts than applause for fine special pleading, or for rhetorical exhibitions. Without accepting the rumors of undue haste or petulance on the part of the British Government, in dealing with the startling side of the United States case, it is reasonable to suppose they will find an effective enough way of giving our neighbors to understand that they will not listen to requisitions opposed to fairness, moderation, and common sense. The Gladstone Cabinet is not a courageous one in handling foreign policy, but economy is a strong point with it, and the contingency of heavy sacrifices may decide it to display more than ordinary judgment and firmness on this occasion. The sentiment of the nation will probably conduce to such a result, if it do not also make a wholesome impression upon the minds of the American representatives.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The point which seems to have been lost sight of in the agitation of the last fortnight is that there is yet no ground for believing that the pretensions of the American case will have any effect upon the decision of the Arbitrators. These gentlemen have the power, if they find that England failed to perform any international duty, to award a sum in gross, or to leave the damages to be fixed, as to each vessel, by a Board of Assessors. Under the wide and rather vague terms of this reference it will be the first duty of the Arbitrators to settle the issue to be tried, and it will be quite within their province to reject any pretensions which they may deem untenable. We will only add that the excitement in Great Britain appears to have taken the people of the United States somewhat by surprise. The New York *Times*, an organ of the Administration, is silent. But the tone of other journals thus far does not indicate that there is much sympathy with the extravagant demands of the American case.

From the Ottawa Times.

To us it appears that our English contemporaries are acting hastily, and with far too little consideration. The Treaty of Washington was entered into in good faith by both nations. Of this there can be no doubt whatever. The Americans, that is the better class of Americans, were as desirous of seeing all possible cause of trouble and hostility removed as we were, for the simple reason that peace is just as necessary to the prosperity of the United States as it is to the welfare of Great Britain. It is very possible, indeed highly propable, that some of the claims put in by the Americans are exorbitant and absurd. But it is the duty of the Geneva Tribunal to dispose of such cases, and, until we have seen some evidence of a desire on the part of those who compose it to deal unfairly in the matter, we are not justified in assuming, or even suspecting, that they will display any partiality or fail to do justice. No one would regret more sincerely than we should, to see Great Britain yield any of her rights for the sake of peace, and for the sake of Canada, but on both sides of the Atlantic, as it seems to us, this question has been approached too hastily, and not exactly in that spirit which ought to characterize the conduct of the two nations.

From the London Advertiser.

There is no occasion for alarm. The Americans know too well what war means. They may bluster, but they are no more anxious for war with England to-day than they were at the time of the "Trent" affair. The only policy for England to adopt is one of friendly firmness. What is the sense of the British Government assenting to the consideration of new claims to which no British Parliament could possibly assent? If the American Government is not content with terms less rigorous than those imposed by Germany on prostrate France, then let it help itself to better.

HAMILTON, LACON & EASTERN RAILROAD.

An Independent Line from Chicago to Keokuk.

From the Lacon (Ill.) Home Journal, Feb. 7.

Our citizens have known that for some time negotiations have been pending with responsible Eastern capitalists, for building and equipping an independent line of railway across the State of Illinois, with headquarters at Lacon. Our esteemed citizen, W. E. Cook, who, in conjunction with Colonel Fort, has been conducting the negotiations, returned from New York on Friday, with every preliminary settled, and the contract, duly signed and executed, in his pocket. The history of the enterprise is briefly this:

While Colonel Fort was in the Senate a bill was introduced by him, and became a law, granting a special charter for building a railroad from Hamilton, opposite Keokuk, Iowa, to Chicago,—crossing the Illinois at Lacon, and conferring certain privileges, which subsequent legislation made exceedingly valuable.

The unparalleled development of our country, and the fact that we are located on the great highway betwixt the East and the West, coupled with the fact that although lines are now paying large dividends, and promise indefinitely better, doubtless had its full share in bringing about the negotiations that led to the arrangement. We are neither informed nor at liberty to state the places this road is destined to touch, which, for obvious reasons, are not yet made made known, but are assured the funds are provided for grading, ironing, and equipping, the entire line of 246 miles, and that work must be commenced at this point by the 1st day of May, and twenty-five miles be ready for the iron July 1. The machine and car-shops are permanently located at Lacon, which is substantially the headquarters of the road, where the principal offices are to be located. Marshall County, it is specially understood, will not be called on to contribute a dollar, except such as citizens may give to influence the location of depots, &c. To Colonel Fort and W. E. Cook is due the entire credit of this great enterprise, which promises to span the State of Illinois with a line of railway involving an outlay of $10,000,000, and lifting our city from a third rate town to one of the most flourishing interior cities in the State. All honor to whom honor is due.

—An amusing incident occurred at the late assemblage of the Maine Republican Association in Washington. Arrangements had been made for a grand entertainment, and some of the members of the Association were acting as ushers at the hall. In the early part of the proceedings a quiet-looking man presented himself and desired admission. "Where is your ticket?" demanded the usher. "I have no ticket," was the response. "Well, you can't come in without one. If you had been invited, you would have a ticket." "I was invited, but no ticket was furnished. Will you send for one of the officers of the Association?" was the request of the waiting guest. "What name shall I send?" curtly demanded the usher. "Grant," was the answer, in a half confidential tone.

—Sympathy will no doubt be extended to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba. He was on his way to the House when his horse took fright at the artillery saluting party, and plunged and reared to such an extent as to break the pole of the cutter, compelling His Honor to debark and proceed to the House on foot.

THE GALLOWS.

Executions in Tennessee and South Carolina.

IN TENNESSEE.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, Feb. 2.

Edmond Lee, a full-blooded negro, aged about 22 years, was hung at Brownsville, yesterday, for the murder of Elias King, a white man, for whom he was working at the time of the crime.

A little before 11 o'clock three colored preachers, the Revs. M. Winfield, C. Moore, and H. M. Freeman, were admitted to his cell. Notwithstanding the fact that Edmond had indulged in a liberal use of oaths and curses of the vilest nature during the day previous, he yesterday morning, after singing and praying with the preachers, expressed a most perfect faith in the mercy of God, and announced his willingness to die. He forgave everybody who had done him an injury, and stated that he longed to fly to the arms of his Redeemer.

After the religious exercises were concluded, Sheriff Sherman and Jailor Womble entered the cell, and at once dressed Edmond in a suit of plain black clothing, purchased for the occasion. When dressed, his arms were securely pinioned behind with a stout cord, while the noosed hemp that was to launch him into eternity was placed around his neck, with the knot in its proper position behind the right ear. A small black cambric cap, with a quantity of black cambric attached, was placed on his head, with a view of answering the purpose of the customary "cap" at the execution. In the above condition he was led down stairs by Mr. Womble. Before leaving the jail he was, at his own request, allowed to bid the other prisoners good-bye, which he did by saying, "Farewell, farewell, boys; farewell to all trouble and sorrow, for I'm gwine home." Many of the prisoners said "good-bye," and all seemed affected at the awful solemnity of the moment. From the cells he was led to a wagon, in which he took his seat upon a rough, black-stained pine box with Mr. Womble and Deputy Sheriff White in attendance upon him. About twenty-five county men, armed with double-barrelled shotguns, acted as guards surrounding the wagon, and keeping the crowd at a proper distance. From the jail to the scaffold, about half a mile distant, the wagon was followed step by step by the negroes and a few white men, the most of the latter, however, taking a near cut by going down the railroad.

The last ride was passed by Edmond in singing the hymn commencing,

Farewell, dear brother,

in a loud, clear and really musical voice. The crowd, to some extent, joined in the singing, and the effect produced was solemn in the extreme. With the exception of singing, Edmond said nothing during the ride, and seemingly noticed no one.

The gallows was a very rude affair, there being but two uprights, and a cross-beam for the drop. The latter was held by three ropes placed under one end, while the other was secured to a small beam connecting two short posts. There was no platform, and the exercises were all held on the trap, at the conclusion of them it was vacated by all except Edmond. With similar taste, not to say respect for surroundings, they were located about twenty feet distant from the graveyard, which fact was, under the circumstances, suggestive. The spot was directly facing the doomed man.

When the wagon and guards arrived, the latter formed a hollow square surrounding the scaffold. At the foot of the steps leading to the trap, the wagon stopped and Edmond, for the first time, turned his face so as to see the means whereby he was to shuffle off this mortal coil. His whole look, as well as his subsequent actions, pronounced him a "nervey" negro, for he never flinched a muscle as he coolly and steadily gazed at it for a half minute. At the bidding of Mr. Womble, jumped down from the wagon and ascended the steps to the fatal trap. He was accompanied by the three preachers already mentioned. One of the preachers, immediately after ascending, asked Edmond if he had anything to say. "I do not know that I want to say anything except my prayers," answered Edmond.

The Fifty-first Psalm was then read by the Rev. Moore, after which the hymn, "There is a fountain filled with blood," was lined out two lines at a time, the vast assemblage numbering two thousand, joining in the singing. At the conclusion of the hymn, Rev. Freeman delivered a fervent prayer in behalf of the man who stood facing death.

These ceremonies occupied some twenty minutes, and after they had finished Edmond was again asked if he did not wish to make a statement. At first he said, "All I want is to say my prayers," and then, stopping himself, asked permission to sing a hymn. This was granted him, and then, with the black cap on his head, arms pinioned, and the death-rope around his neck, he commenced singing an old hymn, beginning, "I am bound to meet my Lord, and I will praise Him until I die." As has been stated, he possessed a fine, musical voice, and yesterday the woods by which the scaffold is surrounded rang with his melody.

When he had finished he knelt down, and in an almost inaudible tone of voice offered the following prayer: "Oh, Heavenly Father, blessed day will you be pleased to [illegible] this way and help me? For, oh, Father, I am one here in great distress, and I pray you will save us. And, oh, Heavenly Father, will you be pleased to throw down upon this dying soul? Will you be pleased to look down upon the prayer of a poor soul and give him more grace? Oh, Heavenly Father! look down with mercy on one who never expects to see another setting of a sun. May the stamp of [illegible] fall lightly. Oh, Heavenly Father! I [illegible] to say in prayer, but, oh, Heavenly Father, I have not the time. Let me down [illegible] dark grave and save me, for Christ's sake."

At the conclusion of his prayer he resumed his standing position, when Jaffer Womble tied his legs together. In tying them he pulled tightly upon the rope, when he was addressed by Edmond, who said, "Don't tie them so tight that I cannot stand up." After his legs were tied he said, addressing the crowd: "Well, my friends, this way is a [illegible] way, and I have but a short time to stay. I am going to be executed or prosecuted, whatever you call it, and I am going home."

Sheriff Sherman then read the death warrant in a low, distinct tone of voice. At the conclusion of the reading, Sheriff Sherman asked Edmond for the last time if he had anything to say.

"I want to sing one more time," was the answer. Permission being granted, he commenced a wild, original half song half chant, which ran along somewhat thus:

Oh, my God! who died for me
When I dying won't deny;
Oh, my dear Jesus! who was hung
And suffered for me!
Hallelujah! praise God,
Hallelujah! praise God,
Hallelujah! oh, halle, hallelujah! praise God.
Oh, Jesus come and pack my soul home!
My soul is full of glory.
I'm going home;
Hallelujah! praise God.
Hallelujah! praise God from whom all the blessings come;
Hallelujah! halle, hallelujah! praise God, praise God.

This wild, soul-stirring revival tune was sung as above, and as his voice swelled on the hallelujahs it sounded grand, and on colored brethren, at least, it had a marked effect, as sobs could be heard proceeding from all quarters.

"This is a farewell to all of you," he said, on finishing his song. "Farewell, vain world, filled with suffering and sorrow; I am going home."

The cambric attachment to the cap, previously mentioned, was then pulled down over his face by Sheriff Sherman, but not in a [illegible] manner, as it should have been [illegible] the neck. The two corner uprights were removed and the trap left upheld by the centre piece, which, at just [illegible] minutes after 12 o'clock, was jerked away by Sheriff Sherman. As the [illegible] body came down with a [illegible] that was intended to cover his face slipped up, and being caught by a [illegible], was carried some distance [illegible] enough his features were but [illegible] distorted, death seemingly coming [illegible] tortures which are supposed to [illegible] this style of preparing for a [illegible] convulsive shrugs of the [illegible] twitching of the legs and arms [illegible] ended. At half-past 12 o'clock, [illegible] minutes after the trap was [illegible] the body was cut down and lowered [illegible] which was turned over to a [illegible]

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Feb. 2.

[illegible] White, the negro convicted of the [illegible] of W. E. Fides, depot agent at Oakley, on the Northeastern Railroad, paid the penalty of his crime by [illegible] his life upon the gallows. The execution was, in a measure, private, hardly [illegible] 100 persons, besides the officials, [illegible]. Admittance could be obtained only by a pass from the Sheriff. At [illegible] the Sheriff ascended the tower [illegible] felons are confined, and found [illegible] the corridor preparing for his [illegible] countenance was of an ashy, [illegible] but he listened with attention to the words of Rev. D. J. Quigley, of [illegible] who was his religious attendant in the terrible hour.

[illegible] the enclosure were now marshalled right and left of the gallows, and a subdued murmur told that the [illegible] was coming. He was attended by [illegible] and was neatly dressed in a white [illegible] of brown pants. He wore no [illegible] and his shirt collar was thrown [illegible] his muscular neck. He [illegible] a firmness which belied the [illegible]. On arriving at the foot of [illegible] he was confronted by Sheriff [illegible] read the sentence of the Court, [illegible] that he was about to be executed, [illegible] crime, asked if he had anything [illegible]. White, who had a chew of [illegible] mouth, cleared his throat, and, [illegible] of his head, said he had [illegible]. The prisoner now knelt with [illegible] the damp ground, and prayed [illegible] much apparent fervor, the [illegible] standing hushed with uncovered [illegible] the end the wretched man [illegible] taking another chew of tobacco, [illegible] with apparent defiance the preparations for his death. While doing this [illegible] freely spoke with the priest, and [illegible] forth into a hymn. He was [illegible] stand directly under the fatal [illegible] while his hands and feet were being [illegible] he addressed himself to various [illegible] particularly one of the turnkeys, whom he exhorted to repent and meet him in Heaven, and to whom he also gave a chew of tobacco, and asked him to pray for the giver while using him. He then prayed aloud with the priest, and this being ended, the Sheriff stepped forward and adjusted a white stockinet cap over the prisoner's head and face. As it came over his mouth White asked them to stop until he could spit out his chew of tobacco, and, having done so, the cap was fitted on. The noose was then tightened gradually around the neck, and the knot adjusted with care beneath the left ear. He stood thus for a moment, when the Sheriff gave the signal. The Jack Ketch gave a quick pull to the rope attached to the iron spring, and while the weight came down with a crash into the deep hole, the body of White was jerked violently upward, within a few inches of the cross-piece of the gallows, and then came down with a heavy thud. The rope tightened and cut into the neck as the body swayed from side to side in muscular contortions. For about three minutes the strong life struggled within the body, and heavy sighs could be heard; then the limbs grew still, and the widely distended eyes could be seen beneath the stockinet cap as they almost burst from the sockets. A small trace of blood was visible upon the cap, where the last breath had left the mouth, and the motionless body swung slowly around and faced the vast assemblage on a neighboring piazza, as if in stern rebuke of their idle curiosity.

THE ST. JOSEPH FRUIT REGION.

The Location, Climate, Soil, and Market Advantages—The Number of Acres in Fruit—Comparative Annual Yield.

From the St. Joseph (Mich.) Herald.

All the territory at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, within the limits of the isothermal influences of Lake Michigan, is properly included under the name of the St. Joseph Fruit Region. It may be regarded as extending six or more miles easterly from Lake Michigan, and the same distance north and south of the mouth of the St. Joseph River. It includes not only St. Joseph, which is only a fractional township, but also Lincoln and part of Royalton, Benton, Hagar, and portions of Watervliet, Bainbridge, Pipestone, and Sodus. In fact, the name of St. Joseph cannot be claimed exclusively by these towns, for it belongs to all the region round about, which reaches the Chicago market through the ports of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor by means of the mouth of the St. Joseph River.

The village of St. Joseph is situated upon a high bluff, occupying a tongue of land between Lake Michigan and the bend of the St. Joseph River, and is more beautifully located than any other on the whole Michigan Lake Shore; it is destined to become a place of fashionable resort as soon as its advantages for lake and river bathing, fishing, etc., and its mineral waters, are developed. Benton Harbor, on the opposite side of the river, at the head of a canal dug to admit lake navigation through the wet grounds formed by the confluence of the St. Joseph and Paw Paw Rivers, was built to accommodate competing interests, and, in progress of time, will eventually form one city with St. Joseph.

The temperature of the Western Shore of Michigan has, by continued observation, been found to be from 10 to 15 degrees warmer than the opposite shore of the lake. Prof. Winchell has traced the influence of warm winds from the lake to what is termed the Snow Line, which extends more or less distant along the western line of the peninsula, and creates what is termed the Fruit Belt of Michigan. The influence of water in protecting from cold is two fold; it warms the depths of extreme winter; and it cools the hot breath of spring. The wood of the delicate peach tree cannot be frozen, nor can the blossoms come too early; and when they do come, water warmer than frost, creates air currents that protect the tender fruit. The St. Joseph fruit region is far ahead of other portions of the fruit belt, for it has not only the waters of Lake Michigan for winter protection, but in addition for spring, summer, autumn advantages, the waters of the St. Joseph and Paw Paw Rivers, and the streams and marshes of Ox, Hickory, and Willow Creeks. To this may also be added the protection of immense forests of original growths, creating a climatic protection that cannot be excelled in the United States. When there are peaches anywhere in this latitude, there are peaches always in St. Joseph. When there is a good crop of fruit elsewhere in this region, that in St. Joseph leads the whole.

The soil of the St. Joseph fruit region ranges from almost pure sand on the shore to light and to heavy sand loam, and to strong clay loam, covered with heavy maple, beech and hickory timber. On the same fruit farm may be found sand loam for the peach, apple and cherry; clay soil for the quince and pear, with inexhaustible stores of muck and marl, not far distant, waiting to be composted into valuable fertilizers. Although many orchards have been in bearing ten years, they show small signs of giving out; still, as a precaution, the opinion is beginning to prevail, that such crops as these orchards have borne from year to year must necessarily exhaust the strength of the soil, and it should be reinforced by good manure. The editor of the *Herald* has visited the fruit regions in Michigan and those about St. Louis, Mo.; simply as an individual opinion he would state that none he has visited excel those of the St. Joseph fruit belt.

More important than fruit crops, even if that were possible, is the market where the fruit when produced shall be sold; otherwise all the toil of the producer is labor in vain. In this respect St. Joseph leads the Western World. The Goodrich line of steamers, built expressly for the trade, guided by the long experience of Captain N. W. Naper, himself a practical fruit grower, delivers the tenderest fruit on the dock in Chicago early the morning after it is gathered, whence it reaches the consumer in as perfect a condition as fruit can be put upon the market. The St. Joseph fruit region challenges every other to show such advantages for marketing in good order its splendid specimens of choice varieties of fruit, for it has also the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, whose cars can in four hours put on the Chicago market, the great market of the Northwest,—the great market of the United States,—all kinds of fruit fresh from the tree or vine. The distance by lake is only sixty miles, is made in five or six hours, and in summer, by boat, without a jar to the fruit. Under this head the question may arise, Can the market be overstocked? The answer of different individuals would be various. Many circumstances alter cases, and no crops of two succeeding years are alike in quantity or quality, or weather during their consumption. The writer believes he is sustained in saying that no crop of St. Joseph peaches has ever glutted the market, but of strawberries, black-cap raspberries, and of Lawton blackberries this cannot be said. The St. Joseph fruit crop has this great and important advantage over that of Southern Illinois,—it is nearest to market, and reaches market in the best order, and always will.

The Fruit Growers' Association, in 1869, made a thorough canvass of the St. Joseph fruit region, visiting every one of the 233 persons then engaged in fruit culture, and taking down the actual number of trees, vines, etc., by them in cultivation, with the exact acreage occupied by their large and small fruit. The following is the report for 1869:

		Acres.
Peach trees	335,530	2,955
Pear trees	56,519	758
Plum trees	9,786	302
Cherry trees	17,654	125
Apple trees	195,995	2,958
Quince trees	4,988	33
Grape vines	91,208	204
Strawberries	......	460
Blackberries	......	719
Raspberries	......	608
Aggregate	728,680	9,313

In 1870, 50,000 peach trees were set; in 1871, 100,000 were set, increasing the acreage in peach trees 1,364 acres; so that the number of acres of fruit under careful cultivation cannot fall short of 12,000 acres at the beginning of 1872.

The St. Joseph fruit region can say what probably can be said of no other fruit region in the United States, namely, an absolute failure of the whole crop has never been known but once, and that after the excessive cold of the cold January of 1864. In 1866 came the only other nearest approach to a failure, as will appear from the table below. The earliest peach-growers for market were Captain Curtis Boughton, George Parmelee, and Hon. H. C. Morton. Peaches had been produced previously, had gone forward in small quantities, constantly increasing until 1862, when the first record extant is made of the number of packages sent to market. The knowledge of the capacity and adaptation of the St. Joseph fruit region to produce every kind of tender and delicious fruit came slowly. The record for the first year mentions only peaches, and it is not until 1869 that we find anything approaching a full report. Even as late as 1872 absolute accuracy in every branch of this business has not been attained. Our figures are mostly obtained from the records of the Custom House, and are reliable;

	Pkgs peaches.
1862	30,000
1863	110,000
1864	no crop
1865	60,000
1866	5,000
1867	325,000

Also, 17,000 bushels small fruit and 100,000 pounds grapes.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Peaches, pkgs	507,134	700,812	153,098	500,000
Apples, bu	....	68,952	22,007	137,500
Berries, bu	23,283	53,695	21,479	56,498
Pears, bu	....	}	....	5,000
Cherries, bu	....	} 8,567	....	....
Grapes, bu	....	}	....	....
Strawberries, bu	....	18,851	13,588	20,870
Raspberries, bu	....	10,521	2,566	11,838
Blackberries, bu	....	24,272	8,979	24,692

This table gives under the head berries the total bushels shipped, and particularizes afterward the bushels of each kind.

The fruit of the St. Joseph fruit region is the very best of budded varieties. Close examination will show that the choicest peaches which can grow farther north, go into market inferior in size, color, and flavor to the same variety sent from St. Joseph. The soil and climate of St. Joseph is equally favorable to the apple, the pear, the quince, and all manner of small fruits. We also claim this advantage, that St. Joseph has no rival as it has no competitor in the whole Northwest, in raising the sweet cherry. They are only grown at Cleveland and at Alton, but at neither place more favorably than at St. Joseph.

Until recently no attention has been turned to raising figs in St. Joseph. The experiment has been tried by Thomas Archer, nursery man, and proved a great success, so far as is possible to judge from the extent of the trial.

The following statement of D. N. Brown, Esq., President of the St. Joseph Fruit-Growers' Association, made in 1870, speaks for itself:

Ten years ago, three miles and a half east of St. Joseph, only a track through the ancient pines marked the Lake Shore road to Charlotteville and New Buffalo. Now the woods have made way for beautiful orchards and the once lonely forest is a garden, adorned with lovely flowering plants, evergreens, and shrubbery. Among the trees, in the dense second growth against the old stumps, a company of energetic men from the State of New York went with axes, plows, and teams, erected their slab shanty, and soon opened a clearing. Mark the result, a result which will reward similar labor, economy, perseverance, and thrift.

My fruit farm of 20 acres was cleared in the summer of 1860, and put out to trees and vines in the spring of 1861. It has about 1,400 peach trees, 200 cherry trees, 100 pear, and 300 apple trees. It has 2,000 grape vines, six acres of Lawton blackberries, and three-fourths acre Philadelphia raspberries. Many of the trees are now from eight to ten inches in diameter; they have produced bountifully, and its vines have abounded with delicious fruit.

In the year 1867, the place paid $4,000; in 1868 it paid over $6,000; in 1869 it paid about $4,000. This year I had 1,000 bushels of Lawton blackberries, and the place paid about $5,000.

Captain N. W. Napier, after a residence of seventeen years in St. Joseph, reports only one total failure of his peach crop; and only two years in that time when he did not ship peaches. He has trees not less than 24 years old, 14 inches in diameter in full bearing.

Patrick Finnigan, of St. Joseph, has had a peach orchard for twenty years, and during the entire period has had but one absolute failure to gather fruit.

Hon. M. C. Morton, a 58-year resident of Benton, says the first peaches were seedlings. Crawfords were first introduced by B. C. Hoyt, Esq., of St. Joseph, who obtained buds from Prince, of Long Island, and started the first nursery. Before this L. L. Johnson set an orchard from trees unclaimed at the warehouse. Captain Boughton took our first peaches in barrels to Chicago, he to pay $1 per bushel, and more if he could afford it. He paid $1.25. The second year we sold to a commission man in Chicago for $3.50 per basket, which held three pecks. The next year I sold to Newhall for $3 per basket. It would take the full contents of our 1871 baskets to round up one of those first baskets; we cover them with cotton cloth. The year Captain Boughton set out his orchard of fifteen acres, Newhall came over from Chicago. He said that orchard would glut the market. No great quantity was shipped until the Captain's orchard began to bear. In the early time there was no loss of any crop except one by a frost in June, which froze apples as big as walnuts. I had no peaches then. The first tree I set grew rapidly. I had a quantity that bore three pecks each three years after the setting. They were the blood peach. Some of the trees I set out then are still alive and bearing.

B. C. Hoyt, Esq., banker, of St. Joseph, one of the oldest residents, states that when he first came to St. Joseph, in 1832, he found a seedling peach planted by old William Burnett, who had then been dead over twenty years. That tree lived and bore fruit for ten or more years after. The first peaches ever sent to Chicago market came out of Mr. Hoyt's garden in 1839, on the bluff in what is now the property of E. M. Edwards, Esq. They were seedlings, and were bought by the cook of the steamer Ward; were packed in barrels, and taken to Chicago on speculation. In 1841 Mr. Hoyt procured from Long Island buds of improved varieties to start a nursery.

No improved fruit went to Chicago until 1845; I sent over a few baskets of Crawfords, which the boys peddled out for 10 cents each. After 1845 the shipments of choice fruit began to increase, beginning with a few hundred baskets (three pecks), and reaching several thousand in 1855, when a great many Crawfords were shipped. We generally sold our fruit in St. Joseph for $3 per basket to buyers for the Chicago market. I have a tree which I set in 1842 that bore fruit last season, 1871. In 1841 I remember of a sleet killing all the buds of seedling trees, and that is the only year up to the present time that I have not had peaches to eat.

ILLINOIS REFORM SCHOOL.

Exoneration of Superintendent Perkins from Charges of Cruelty.

From the Alton Telegraph, Feb. 7.

The Board of Trustees of the State Reform School met at Pontiac, Tuesday, January 30, 1872, and made a thorough investigation into the charges against George W. Perkins, Superintendent, for cruel and inhuman treatment of the inmates of said institution.

The Board organized for the purpose of making the investigation by appointing Mr. M. E. Collins, Secretary, when the evidence of all the employes was taken, and from the full and detailed report of their testimony forwarded to the Governor, we gather the following facts:

1st. That the discipline of the institution is strict, and almost perfect, and very much better than that of most institutions of the same character, in other parts of the country.

2d. That corporeal punishment has never been inflicted since the opening of the school.

3d. That the only mode of punishment employed is that of compelling the disobedient and refractory to stand on a grade line until they are willing to comply with the rules of the institution; but in administering this punishment no cruel or inhuman exactions have ever been required. But in case they are stubborn and will not yield, as in some instances it has occurred for three or four days, they are supplied with bread and water at each meal time, and are relieved for a short time, as the demands of nature may require, and at night are permitted to retire at 8 o'clock with the other boys to their dormitories, but are again placed on the line at 7 o'clock the next morning, and so on until they are sufficiently humbled to confess their fault and promise amendment.

4th. The uniform testimony of all those examined, was that there was no foundation whatever for the malicious and false charges made before the Grand Jury of the Livingston County Circuit Court, by one of the former employes of the institution, who deserted his post of night watchman, while on duty, without giving notice to the Superintendent.

In the evenings the members of the Board met all the boys of the Institution in the chapel, when they conversed with them freely, and when the boys were not restrained in the conversations in the presence of any officer, and there was not a single instance where complaint was made in reference to their treatment; but on the other hand, they were cheerful and appeared well disposed, and seemed to be trying to them to reform and become useful members of society.

The Board, after they had concluded the investigation, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The charges made against Geo. W. Perkins, Superintendent of the State Reform School, have been referred to us for investigation, and we have examined fully the evidence taken in such investigation, and the inmates of the same, we desire to embody our conclusions in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we find the discipline of the institution very strict, it being required of every employe and inmate to conform to the rules and regulations for the government of the same, we have been unable to find a single instance where punishment has been inflicted beyond what was necessary for the discipline and reformation of the offenders.

Resolved, That under the supervision of Mr. Perkins, we find that everything is being done that could be desired to effect the reformation and add to the comfort of the inmates.

Resolved, That we congratulate Mr. Perkins upon the degree of success which has already crowned his efforts, to make the State Reform School of Illinois one of the best regulated and most efficient penal institutions in the country, and we bespeak for him the approbation of any and all who may take sufficient interest to investigate, as we have done, the practical workings of the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. A. PARKS,
President Board Trustees.

M. E. COLLINS, Sec'y, *pro tem*.

OBITUARY.

Edward Miller, the Distinguished Engineer.

From the Philadelphia North American, Feb. 6.

Another eminent Philadelphian has gone. Edward Miller, the distinguished civil engineer, was yesterday buried at the Woodlands Cemetery.

Mr. Miller was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1811, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated at the age of 17 with the Mathematical Honor, and applied himself at once to the study and practice of Civil Engineering. Mr. Miller entered the service of the State some time in 1830 or 1831, and was attached to the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, including the Portage Railroad across the Alleghanies. The most perplexing problem at that time, connected with this part of the State Works was the question of stationary power, for moving boats and cars up the inclined planes. Mr. Miller was selected for the purpose of investigating this problem, and in 1831 went on a mission to Europe to study the subject. The entire machinery and plans for portage up the inclined planes were invented by Mr. Miller, and were put into successful operation under his direction. In 1836 he became Chief Engineer of the Catawissa Railroad, and also of the Morris and Essex Canal. In 1839, although among the youngest of the engineers whose names were proposed for the important position, he was unanimously appointed Chief Engineer of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. Mr. Miller's next appointment, 1840, was that of Chief Engineer of the New York & Erie Railroad, on which he labored for three years. In 1843 he was made President of the Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad, and the same year went to Europe on financial business connected with the road. In 1845 he was made Chief Engineer of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. In 1847 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Central, being placed in the charge of the Western Division of the road; and in 1850 he became Engineer-in-chief. The same year he went on a mission to Europe, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Central, to negotiate a $5,000,000 loan. In 1852 he became Chief Engineer, and then President, of the North Pennsylvania Railroad; and in 1856, Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. He took an active part, also, in the construction of the Kansas portion of the Pacific Railroad. In 1861, Mr. Miller undertook and completed a contract for the construction of the entire Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. He also built the Warren & Franklin Railroad.

In the year 1869, the English Government, desirous of introducing into their extensive railway system in India something of the despatch and economy shown in the construction of the Union Pacific and other American railways, applied confidentially to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recommend an engineer, thoroughly acquainted with American methods of engineering and management, and competent to undertake such an experiment, involving over 5,000 miles of road. Mr. James Imbrie Miller, the eldest son of Edward Miller, was selected for this honorable and important trust, and entered upon its duties. The latest number of the Gazette of India contains the official announcement that, after an inspection of Mr. Miller's work, the Governor General in Council expresses, in the most flattering terms, his satisfaction with the results; and he accompanies the minute with an order, giving Mr. Miller, by brevet, the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Royal Engineers of twenty-eight years' service, with the duties of Chief Engineer of State Railways in Central India. The Gazette containing the announcement reached the father only a few days before his death.

THE HOSTAGE SLAYERS.

Sentence upon the Prisoners—Extraordinary Scene in Court.

PARIS, Jan. 22, evening.—The Court-martial at Versailles on the twenty-three persons accused of murdering the Archbishop of Paris, and other hostages, at La Roquette Prison, on the 24th of May, has closed its proceedings to-day. Before the trial was finished, however, an extraordinary incident occurred, which produced a change in the issue generally anticipated as regards one of the chief among those concerned in the atrocious crime.

A witness named Siccare was brought forward, suffering so severe from illness that he had to be placed in an arm-chair in front of the officers constituting the court-martial. This person bore a remarkable likeness to the prisoner Pigerre, who stood accused of having commanded the firing party, and who had been affirmed, by several of his companions in the dock and by other witnesses, to have been present on the 14th of May, although Genton, on Thursday, while making his own confession of guilty connection with the crime, emphatically exonerated Pigerre, and declared that the firing party was led, not by him, but by another man who resembled him.

Siccare's testimony was to the effect that he was at the prison on the day of the execution, though he took no part in it. He had read the order for the execution which Genton brought to La Roquette, but had protested against such an act, and had written a letter of protest to Ferre. Genton took the letter to its destination, and brought back an order to shoot six of the hostages, in revenge for the shooting of six National Guards by the Versailles soldiers. Siccare averred that he protested anew, going this time to Ferre himself, who told him to mind his own business. He then left the prison, before the execution had taken place. Another witness, Garrault by name, denied Siccare's statement that he had quitted La Roquette, and declared that he had been present at the execution; but this in turn was denied by Siccare, who added the information that the firing party had been headed by a man called Nejay.

Here, however, the prisoner Vattier, who had formerly identified Pigerre as the commander of the platoon, admitted that his recognition had been a mistake, and that the really guilty man was Siccare. The effect of these conflicting assertions on the Court and the audience was very striking, and it seemed almost as if Siccare had arisen like a messenger from among the Communist dead to attest the innocence of Pigerre. The Judge Advocate in his final speech, seemed quite to admit the evidence of Siccare as showing that Pigerre's was a case of mistaken identity; and he recommended to mercy the mistress of Francois, the woman Grandel, who had been on the previous evening confined of a son.

After deliberating for some time in private, the Judge pronounced sentence of death on Genton, who had acted as President of the mock court-martial before which the hostages were tried. Francois, the Governor of La Roquette under the Commune, was sentenced to the *travaux forces* for life; Ramain, the chief warder of the prison, to the same punishment for ten years; Fortin for ten years, and Picon for five. The two women, La Chaise and Grandel, were acquitted, as also were Vattier, Langbein and Pigerre; and the other accused were condemned simply to deportation. Criticisms are passed on the unexpected lightness of the sentences, which is explained, however, on the ground of the extraordinary conflict of evidence.

NOVEL FISH EXPERIMENT.

Circular from Professor Baird.

OFFICE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1871.

An alleged decrease within a few years past in the number of the food fishes of the sea coast and great lakes of the United States, induced Congress, at the session of 1870-'71, to order the appointment of a Commissioner to investigate the subject, and to report the facts in the case, together with the supposed causes and remedies, should the assertion be substantiated. A satisfactory solution of the problem, however, requires the co-operation of persons interested in the subject, especially in determining the habits of the species more accurately than is at present possible; such as their times and routes of migration, rate of growth, actions during the breeding season, etc.

In connection with this inquiry, metallic tags have recently been distributed in large numbers to fishermen, at twenty points around Lake Michigan, by James W. Milner, of Waukegan, Deputy Commissioner, numbered to correspond with the localities. These are to be attached to the living fishes, which are then released; and, when subsequently taken at other places, the examination of the number they bear will show, at least approximately, the distance and route traversed in the interval.

Should any fish be captured in your vicinity, having affixed the numbered tags referred to, you will aid materially the investigations in progress by enclosing the tag, at the earliest possible moment, in an envelope directed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.," endorsed "Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes" (without affixing any postage), and accompanied by information as to the following points:

1. Name of fish.
2. Date and place of capture.
3. Whether taken in pound net, gill net, seine, or with line.
4. Number of the tag.
5. Name and address of correspondents.

All communications will be promptly acknowledged, and full credit be given for co-operation in the reports of the Commission.

SPENCER F. BAIRD, U. S. Commissioner.

The numbers represent the following places:

1. Calumet, Ill.	11. LittleSummer Island, Mich.
2. Waukegan, Ill.	12. Beaver Island, Mich.
3. Racine, Wis.	13. Cheyboygan, Mich.
4. Milwaukee, Wis.	14. Grand Traverse Bay, Mich.
5. Port Washington, Wis.	15. Fox Island, Mich.
6. Two Rivers, Wis.	16. Manitou Island, Mich.
7. Washington Harbor, Wis.	17. Frankfort, Mich.
8. Pensaukee, Wis.	18. Grand Haven, Mich.
9.	19. Saugatuck, Mich.
10. Menominee, Mich.	20. St. Joseph, Mich.

TREASURE TROVE.

Another Expedition from San Francisco to Cocos.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 18.

There is now lying at Point Santa Elena, on the coast of Ecuador, the remains of a once magnificent Spanish frigate, named the Leocadia, which had been sent out by the Spanish Government, in 1802, to the Spanish possessions on the Pacific coast to collect tribute money, or "fifths" as it was termed. After making very large collections, amounting, it is said by official record, to between four and five million dollars, the vessel arrived at Callao. When ten days out from that port, on her way to Panama, she struck on the southerly side of Point Santa Elena, Ecuador, and the wreck now lies directly in the track of navigation from Callao to Panama, within 600 feet of the shore, in two and a half fathoms of water, fastened securely on a reef. The Spanish Government, through the efforts of its agent, one Don Moreno, recovered some $600,000 of the treasure, and forwarded it across the country to Guayaquil, as appears by the records of the Government archives at Lima and Quito. Rough weather setting in, the upper works of the ship broke away, and further efforts of recovery were abandoned by the Spanish Government. The natives of the coast afterwards obtained $100,000 more. This information was furnished to Captain Judah Parker, who visited the spot in 1862 and again during the summer of 1871, by a Mr. Gonzales, who is cognizant of all the above facts, having a distinct remembrance of the wrecking of the vessel, and all subsequent operations upon her. There have been numerous expeditions fitted out by different parties, to operate upon the wreck, which, from various reasons, (principally unsuitable or insufficient wrecking apparatus), have met with but indifferent success. In 1861, a Mr. Segret succeeded in obtaining $800 from a half hour's dive, and Jose Monroi & Bro. (gentlemen well known to firms of respectability in this city), recovered $800 after a dive of an hour and a half; this proving, beyond a doubt, that the treasure is still there (if people have a mind to think so), and can be obtained with proper machinery. The recent improvement in hydraulic machinery, and the powerful apparatus possessed by the Pacific Coast Wrecking Company, under the superintendence of Captain Parker, will do much towards aiding that Company to recover the treasure,—if it has not departed. It was by means of this hydraulic machinery that $1,200,000 was recovered from the wreck of the Golden Gate, notwithstanding four expeditions had previously attempted the task and failed; and so confident is Captain Parker of achieving success on the present occasion that he takes charge of the enterprise, and relies for his remuneration solely upon a proportion of what he succeeds in recovering by the operation.

In a letter dated San Francisco, July 15, 1871, Captain Parker says: "Under instructions, I sailed for Panama on the 17th day of April last, for the purpose of making inquiries into the condition of the wreck of the Spanish frigate Leocadia, lying off Point Santa Elena, Ecuador, and found that it would be necessary before commencing operations on it to obtain from the Government of Ecuador the grant of an exclusive privilege therefor, and to accomplish this it would be necessary to interest some person conversant with the Spanish language, and possessing influence with the authorities of Ecuador, and was referred to Adolfo Steffens as being the proper person, he speaking the English and Spanish languages. Mr. Steffens accompanied me to Guayaquil, and requested the grant of the exclusive privilege as a particular favor to himself. The grant to run for four years from the date of the commencement of operations [illegible] within one year from the time the grant is made. These papers were forwarded by a Government courier, on the 2d of June, to Quito.

"The Wrecking Association is formed to conduct and carry on wrecking expeditions and operations, and do such other things as to the business appertain. H. B. Platt is President of the Association, and Messrs. Platt, Smiley, Tuttle, S. P. Taylor, and A. Camman are Trustees.

"The Association has purchased the schooner Mary L. Taylor, transformed the vessel into a steamer, and fitted her up for the voyage. Reportorially we have not any faith in these treasure-seeking expeditions, but if associations persist in searching after lost coin, they shall have the benefit of notices. If the hardy wreckers succeed in obtaining the treasure we may have something else to say hereafter.

"While in Guayaquil I heard that the former Prefect of Santa Elena had some of the old dollars which had been obtained by Mr. Monroi from the wreck, and requested Mr. Meyers, a merchant of Guayaquil, to endeavor to obtain a few for me; he succeeded in getting four, which I brought with me.

The Company have, through its agents, secured from the Republic of Ecuador, a grant, of which the following is a copy:

"Adolfo Steffens, a native of Hamburg, now residing at Panama, has asked from the Government permission to save (take up) the funds that were lost in the Spanish vessel Leocadia, at Point Santa Elena, and offers five per cent of the metals that may be recovered. He promises to keep one or two men at the place where the work has to be undertaken, and all expense for machinery, instruments, fixtures, engineers, workmen, etc., to be for his account for risk. The privilege will be forfeited, if within a year the work will not have been commenced.

"His Excellency the President of the Republic has decreed the following: The permission asked by Mr. Steffens (exclusive) to be granted under the following conditions:

"First. Five per cent of everything recovered to go into the public treasury.

"Second. A Commissioner from the Government to superintend the work, at a salary of $100 per month, to be paid by the petitioner.

"Third. The accounting payment of the 5 per cent to take place at Guayaquil, under the supervision of the Governor at Guayas.

"If Mr. Steffens, who will be instructed of this resolution through the medium of Mr. G. Obarrio, accepts these conditions, you are hereby authorized to appoint a person qualified to act as Commissioner."

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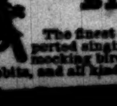

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LACKAWANA. Andrew G. Thruison.
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Grand Single Number Scheme of Class B to be Drawn Feb. 29, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	36 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrs. $2.50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
No. 315 Walnut-st., (Post Office Box 2446), St. Louis, Mo.

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JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., BANKERS,

NEW YORK, - - - - 24 Pine-st.
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Having now established our own house in Germany, with unsurpassed connections throughout Europe, we shall make a leading specialty of the negotiation of first-class

LARGE LOANS.

Terms upon application.

HIBERNIAN **Banking Association.**

A dividend of five (5) per cent on the Capital Stock of this Association has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

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15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

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Cheap Coal.

We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price. This is the cheapest Coal in the market, either for family use or steam purposes.

ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.

Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 113 West Washington-st., 116 Twenty-second-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

To Shippers on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

On and after Feb. 5, Freight will be received for shipment at depot, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts.

IN FREIGHT will be delivered at the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts., as heretofore.

CHAS. GREENWOOD, G. F. Agent.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Shutters, doors, partitions. Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding iron buildings, bridges, railways, etc. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

"CANNIBALS!"

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

THE "Woman is Coming!" TO TELL ABOUT "Gossip: Its Cause and Cure." HEAR "THE" EDGARTON ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT,

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, MONDAY, Feb. 12.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

Tickets, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c.

TICKETS FOR THE SOUTH SIDE LECTURE—For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and on the West Side at Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.

WEST SIDE LECTURE—West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 438 West Lake-st.; and Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. J. H. WOOD......Proprietor.

WACHTEL,

EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR,

WITH THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF......Directors.
D. DE VIVO......Business Manager.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Reserved Seats $4 and $3, according to location. General Admission, $2. Family Circle, $1.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Sale of seats can be obtained for the three nights at the Globe Theatre, and also at Reed's Temple of Music, 91 Sixteenth-st., in order to accommodate the public of the South Side.

The season will comprise THREE NIGHTS ONLY and a MATINEE, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.

IL TROVATORE.

WACHTEL in his unrivalled role of MANRICO, Mme. LICHTMAY as Leonora; M'lle DE GEBELE as Azucena; Mr. VIERLING as Count di Luna; Mr. FRANOSCH as Ferrando; Miss SCHMITZ as Inez.

WEDNESDAY—POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU. WACHTEL in his original famous character of "Chapelou," which he has sung over one thousand times to invariably overflowing houses. With Miss CANISSA, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.

FRIDAY—LES HUGUENOTS. Mr. WACHTEL in his grandest role of Raoul; Mme. LICHTMAY as Valentine; with Miss CANISSA, Miss KRAUSE, JOS. HERMANNS, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.

Saturday—GRAND WACHTEL MATINEE.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

DU CHAILLU

The Great African Traveller, TO-NIGHT makes

"A Journey to the Country of the Dwarfs!"

Secure seats for the journey. Through tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Cobb's Library, 479 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av., and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LUCILLE WESTERN

Every evening, commencing Monday, Feb. 5, in her original version of EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT.

In active preparation, her entirely new play, entitled THE MENDICANT; or, STRICKEN BLIND.

Friday—Benefit of MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
Saturday—Grand East Lynne Matinee.
Wednesday—Lady of Lyons and Dead Shot Matinee.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Great success of Emerson's pupil, the celebrated song and dance artist, CINCINNATUS.

A Monster Bill of Fun and Whimsicalities.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Monday—East Lynne in Black.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

The Great Irish Comedian,

T. G. RIGGS,

In the new sensation drama of SHIN FANE, or SHAMROCK GREEN.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

STAR LECTURE COURSE MATINEE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

EVERY CHILD

Should hear the Great Traveller,

DU CHAILLU,

At 3 o'clock TO-DAY.

Admission—Fifty Cents.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE. Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

Manning's Minstrels!

IN THEIR GREATEST BILL! MATINEE SATURDAY.

Monday—McKee & Rogers' great sensation, CIDER. Box Office open from 10 to 3 o'clock.

SOUTH SIDE SKATING RINK, Cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.

GRAND SKATING TOURNAMENT TO-NIGHT. Good Ice. Good Music.

C. DAVIDSON, Supt. W. Y. BARNET, Manager.

CHAS. BREYTSPRAAK, Teacher of Piano and Violin,

Care of J. Molter's Music Store, 194 Madison-st. Residence, 260 Rumsey-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE,

Consisting of Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Marble-top Washstands, Extension Tables, Lounges, Office Desks, etc., in Rosewood, Oak, and Walnut. GLASSWARE—300 packages assorted Glassware. CARPETS—30 rolls All Wool, Hemp, and Venetian. Also an invoice of Table Cutlery and Plated ware at auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

100 Boxes Window Glass

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Top and Open Buggies, Democrat Wagons, Basket Phaeton,

Business Wagon, Double and Single Harness, at auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 11½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

Regular Saturday's Sale of Elegant

Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION. Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Rockers, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Bed Springs, Office and Parlor Desks, Oilcloth, Carpets, Mirrors, Sugar Mill. Also an invoice of Shelf Hardware, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 9½ o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

GREAT PAWNBROKER'S SALE!

THIS EVENING ONLY, on the premises,

362 State-st., South of Harrison,

English, American and Swiss Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Diamonds, Rings, Pins, Revolvers, Guns, Musical Instruments, Books, Furs, Boots, Clothing, and a variety of miscellaneous articles. No reserve; 7 o'clock. E. N. MARKS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

OFFICE NO. 131 LASALLE-ST., Chicago, Feb. 9, 1872.

The Real Estate firm of GOODRICH & AVERY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN H. AVERY continuing the business.

HENRY J. GOODRICH,
JOHN H. AVERY.

In withdrawing from the real estate business in Chicago, and from the firm of GOODRICH & AVERY, I take this opportunity to heartily commend my successor, JOHN H. AVERY, to my friends and to the patrons of the late firm as every way worthy their full confidence and support.

HENRY J. GOODRICH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S., DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 5, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., March 5, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth, with the following-named articles:

New Bacon, clear sides, winter-cured, in new gunnies.

XXX Flour, from fall wheat, in square single and double sacks, containing 100 pounds net each.

Beans, Rice, and Salt, in barrels, well coopered, and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.

Green Rio Coffee, in original sacks and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.

Brown sugar, equal to Stewart's "C," in barrels and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.

Vinegar, of 30 and 40 grains strength, in barrels and half-barrels, full iron-hooped and painted.

Adamantine Candles and Extra Family Soap, in boxes well strapped with iron or hickory.

Choice Family Flour, from fall wheat, in square single and double sacks, containing 100 pounds net each, and in barrels, full head lined.

Bidders will state what quantity of each article bid for they will furnish, and when they will deliver the same, as well as the kind of packages.

Samples must be furnished of all the articles except bacon. [illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Another Day's Work in the House on the Fees and Salaries Bill.

Fees of Cook County Justices Considerably Reduced.

Consideration of the School Fund Bill in the Senate.

Proposition to Fix the Tax at Two Mills on the Dollar.

A Democratic Caucus Declares in Favor of the Passive Policy.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FEES AND SALARIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.—Another day was spent by the house on Fees and Salaries, the chief count being the striking out of the section relative to the fees of Justices of the Peace in Cook County, which was unconstitutional, and was objectionable in other respects, nearly all the Cook County members opposing it with more or less earnestness, and Messrs. Dixon, Sullivan, and Vocke speaking against it. A substitute offered by Mr. Herdman was adopted by a close vote. This fixes the scale of fees somewhat lower than those allowed in other counties. Probably they should be just what they are in other counties. It is impossible to classify town officers by counties. There are rich towns in poor counties, and poor towns in rich counties. There are twenty towns in Cook County which are as poor, some of them, as towns in first-class counties, and there is no reason why Justices should not get the same fees in all of them. Only the fifteen Justices in Chicago were thought of, and nobody paid any attention to the other Justices in the county. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading. It is very much of a monstrosity, having a variety of unconstitutional and impracticable provisions, in addition to the fact that a few are in many cases altogether too high, and in others, where fees have been reduced, the number of things for which fees can be charged, is increased. If there was complaint of fees under the laws of 1865 and 1867, it will be renewed if this bill becomes law in its present form; but that is not at all likely.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Senate, to-day, adopted, without any discussion, and by a very decided vote, the House resolution, relative to taking off of duties on articles required for the rebuilding of Chicago. The Governor will telegraph it to Chicago this evening.

THE SCHOOL BILL

was taken up, and was partly considered. A proposition was made to cut the State school tax from four millions down to two, the former being recommended by the Committee. There is much opposition to voting so large a tax, since owing to the mode in which it is distributed, it draws a large sum from wealthy counties in the State, to be expended for the education of children in poorer counties; beside, on anything like a fair valuation, a four mill tax will raise a sum for school purposes so great as to be utterly out of all proportion. It will relieve school districts from all local school taxes, and put on the people a burden, which, when taken with their other taxes will be oppression in the extreme. Mr. Fuller made a forcible speech on the subject, adverting to the large sums appropriated for other purposes, and stating that he was in favor of cutting down on schools in order to better take care of the Insane, blind, and other wards of the State. The Senate adjourned without coming to a conclusion on the subject, but the amendment reducing the tax will inevitably be adopted. If it is not Cook County will be the greatest sufferer.

PRACTICE.

A successful attempt was made this evening in the House to pass the bill relative to practice in Courts of Record. Under its present form it is exceedingly objectionable to Chicago members, who think it an attempt to strike at the interests of merchants in that city, and prevent them from suing country debtors except where they live. The bill has never been considered in Committee of the Whole, and its friends refused to let it go through, but it was passed, the majority of the votes against it being cast by the Chicago members.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the Legislature had a meeting this evening, and were unanimous in support of the passive policy. They look upon the proceedings of the recent Missouri Convention with great favor. General McClernand, Colonel Turner, Senators Washburn, Epler, and Reddick, and Representatives Cunningham and Hinchcliffe, in more or less strong expressions, favored the accepting of the situation, and supporting the best Republican that could be obtained. The only name mentioned was that of Judge Davis, who was strongly favored by Reddick. No one opposed these sentiments. Colonel Turner spoke well and at length in favor of the passive policy. He thought the best and most intellectual elements of the Republican party were against Grant.

The Republican caucus reassembled this evening and began business where it left off.

A motion that the present Third District be added to the new Fifth District was lost.

An amendment to put Whiteside in the Fifth, instead of Lee, was agreed to.

The Sixth District as adopted, is made up of Rock Island, Lee, Henry, Bureau, and Putnam.

The Seventh to the Eleventh Districts, inclusive, were adopted as recommended by the Committee.

Amendments offered to take Mason from the Sangamon District and add to McLean; to take Macon from McLean and put it with Champaign; to take off Edgar and put in Clark District, and put Richland with Wayne in the Twelfth. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Districts were adopted as amended above.

Mr. MILLER, of St. Clair, moved to make Fifteenth be Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Cumberland, Jasper, Clay, Edgar.

The amendment was lost.

The district was adopted as reported by the Committee, with the addition of Edgar.

The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth were adopted as recommended.

The Nineteenth was adopted as recommended, with the addition of Richland.

Adjourned.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.

APPOINTMENT.

A communication was received from the Governor announcing the appointment of A. McKine Dubolse, of Macoupin County, as a trustee of the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, vice Timothy Souther, of Alton, deceased. Referred to the Committee on State Charitable Institutions.

THE SCHOOL BILL

was resumed.

Mr. FULLER offered an amendment reducing the tax from four to two mills on the dollar, remarking that he did not care to press the matter now.

Mr. FLAGG said the Committee were evenly divided upon the matter of taxation, and he wanted to hear the discussion now. He expressed no opinion on the amendment.

Mr. WASHBURN said that it was the duty of a republican form of government to provide for liberal common school education, in order to establish principles for its own protection and perpetuity. If the State tax is increased local taxation will decrease, and the burdens will be decreased. In his county almost all the taxes collected were paid for teachers' salaries. School houses are mostly built by subscription. The new bill required the same amount of money to carry it out as under the old law. The expenses of the system had to be paid and the money raised by taxation, either State or local. If a four-mill tax raised just half enough, then the other half must be raised by local taxation; and if the State tax is reduced local taxation must increase. A two-mill tax raised nine hundred thousand dollars. The expenditures were over eight millions per annum. In answer to a question from Mr. Epler, he said that when the assessment is made under the operation of the Revenue bill, as passed by the Senate, the income would be enormous, and if the design of that bill was faithfully carried out a one-mill tax would be required. His private opinion was that a fixed amount, progressing annually with the population, was the true plan to adopt.

Mr. KERR said that, if property in the State was assessed at half its value, a four-mill tax would raise a revenue of ten millions of dollars for school purposes alone. The proposition was unfair, as it assessed wealthy counties for the benefit of poor ones. Northern counties were called upon to pay money for educating the children of Egyptian counties. He said Cook County sent one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars to Egypt for missionary purposes. Mr. Washburn's County (Williamson) paid one dollar school tax and drew out three. He proceeded to compare several other counties in the same manner.

Mr. FULLER said that it was a mistake that the Constitution required the levying one dollar of taxation for school taxes. He was becoming alarmed at the amount of appropriations made and demanded, and that the amount of taxation that was being piled upon the people. He wanted the charitable institutions taken care of; then other matters might be taken up. The School Directors seemed to have run mad upon the subject of school buildings. He was almost ready to vote for a bill prohibiting the erection of costly school houses.

Mr. SENTER offered an amendment striking out so much of the amendments as provided for the distribution of one-half of the school fund in proportion to the number of children under four years, and the remainder in proportion to the attendance. He contended that weak districts would not be treated fairly, and could not keep school more than six months in the year.

Mr. FLAGG defended the amendment.

Mr. CARTER opposed the amendment, which tended to decrease the attendance. In fact he was almost in favor of compulsory attendance.

Mr. DAGGETT coincided with Mr. Carter. The amendment was withdrawn, and another providing that so much as related to proportion in attendance be stricken out.

Mr. WASHBURN said one of the defects of the system was the vast amount of absenteeism, but when the condition of the people and their wanting children at home is considered, it would be impracticable to provide for constant attendance. Constant attendance, when the question of physical ability is considered, was not desirable. It did not conduce to health to require six months' constant attendance. Concessions to cities and towns had been made to the detriment of the rural districts. The old law took into consideration the number of acres as well as population, while this law took population and attendance only into consideration, which was a concession making a vast difference to the rural districts. Under the bill, Chicago would gain nearly forty thousand dollars.

Mr. LORE said Cook County paid some $80,000 of $90,000 school tax, which went for the benefit of other parts of the State, to which Mr. WASHBURN replied that it was true that counties of the most wealth paid the most taxes.

Mr. CRAWFORD supported the amendment of Mr. Senter, unless it was shown that the original amendment would tend to produce greater uniformity in attendance. Under all the circumstances, it was the fairest method that could be adopted. The distribution would be more just, and weak districts would benefitted.

Mr. FLAGG stated that his personal convictions were in favor of the amendment, but that parties who had studied this matter thoroughly were of the opinion that it was not advantageous.

Mr. VORIS was of opinion that the amendment was right and proper.

Mr. WHITING favored the law as it now stood.

Mr. PIERCE said that it was right and proper that a law providing for a general system of education should contain something to awaken those who are careless and indifferent as to the attendance upon schools. If the design of the law is complied with the people get the benefit. If careless and indifferent, they would be punished therefor.

Mr. FULLER said if the common school system ever failed it would be by being overloaded with legislation. He had received letters from pioneers of education in this State, who stated that poor children who were unable to attend school during the winter months were practically debarred from the benefits of the law. The correct basis of distribution was population. He had no confidence in any forcing process.

Mr. LANDRIGAN favored the amendment as one just and equitable to the rural districts.

The amendment was adopted.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TAX COLLECTION.

Senate Bill 410, for the collection of revenue and sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes, was read a second time, and was made the special order for Tuesday next.

COUNTY SEATS.

House bill 237, relating to the removal of county seats, was read a second time, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

Mr. DORE called up the House joint resolution relative to the remission of tariff upon lumber, etc., to be used in rebuilding Chicago.

Mr. VORIS objected.

A vote was taken, and the special order postponed.

Mr. VORIS objected to fooling away the time of the Senate in passing bumbombe resolutions instructing men what to do, who knew what to do as well as we do. He proceeded to argue at length that he wanted a resolution that would do the clean thing on the tariff business. The people of Chicago at the November election voted for the tariff.

Mr. DORE moved the previous question. Ordered—yeas, 15; nays, 0.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 6, as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander,	Flagg,	Peirce,
Anderson,	Fuller,	Reddick,
Bangs,	Harlan,	Richardson,
Carter,	Holcomb,	Senter,
Crawford,	Langley,	Strevell,
Daggett,	Lansing,	Van Dorsten,
Donahoe,	Marsh,	Whiting,
Dore,	McNulta,	Wilkinson,
Early,	Nicholson,	Williams.
Eddy,		

NAYS.

Hampton,	Bush,	Voris,
Solomon,	Starne,	Washburn.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill providing for the sale of real estate escheated to and vested in the State.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill to assign rooms in the new State House for the use of the Department of Agriculture, and to furnish them.

Mr. BANGS introduced a bill for an act concerning legal-tender.

CANAL BILL.

Senate Bill 372, relating to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the powers and duties of Canal Commissioners, was passed,—yeas, 34; nays, 0.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Mr. HERDMAN offered a substitute for the section giving specific fees for the Justices in Cook County, instead of the gross sum fixed in the House bill.

Mr. RICE, of Sangamon, objected to the way in which fees for Justices and Clerks of Courts in Cook County was provided. He saw no reason why there should be one rule there and another in the rest of the State. He saw no reason why Cook County should be made an exception, and that in a way contrary to the principles of justice. He was strongly opposed to requiring fees of a defendant before he was enabled to get into Court. The Constitution allowed a classification of counties, so far as the amount of fees was concerned, but the manner of paying fees must be the same. The rates of fees fixed for Cook County were really higher than in other counties. He moved to recommit, with instructions to prepare a Fee bill for Cook County.

Mr. DIXON replied to Mr. King's statements, and insisted that the practice of making defendant pay in advance was oppressive.

Mr. TURNER gave his reasons why he could not vote for the bill as it was. In two-thirds of the cases the legitimate fees would not amount to $2. Justices in Chicago averaged ten suits a day. He objected to compelling defendant to pay for getting into court, it being entirely a new principle. He wanted a moderate scale of fees for Justices. The system of the bill was not to protect, but to injure poor people.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) offered an amendment to the Constitution providing that the House of Representatives shall consist of twice as many members as the Senate, two to be elected from each district by the minority plan.

Mr. ROOT was in favor of the plan, but thought it should come in the shape of a bill.

Mr. TURNER hoped it would prevail.

Made the special order for Thursday.

POWERS OF JUDGES.

The Senate bill to extend the powers of Judges of Circuit Courts during vacation was read a second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EAST ST. LOUIS POLICE COURT.

Mr. MILLER (St. Clair) introduced a bill to repeal the act creating a Police Court in East St. Louis.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SHORT said an examination of the House and Senate Revenue bills showed that they had not the machinery to collect taxes in Cook County. He had prepared sections. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. KING (Cook) offered a bill concerning the Criminal Court of Cook County.

Mr. VOCKE introduced a bill to appoint a Commissioner of Warehouses, define his duties, and transfer to him the duties now performed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Mr. CASS introduced a bill to provide for constructing and carrying on the Southern Illinois Penitentiary.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE introduced a bill in regard to the legislative department of cities having over one hundred thousand people. It provides that if a majority of the Alderman of Chicago are sent to Joliet they can organize there and carry on business.

THE FEES AND SALARIES BILL

being taken up, Mr. SULLIVAN spoke in favor of Mr. Dixon's amendment, he being opposed to making defendant pay in advance.

Mr. VOCKE offered a substitute, giving Justices salaries not exceeding $2,500, and allowing the same fees as in Courts of the first and second class. He thought the plan of the bill exceedingly unjust, and saw no reason why fees should not be the same everywhere.

Mr. RICHARDSON was opposed to the principle of the bill in relation to Cook County. He was also opposed to limiting them to a salary.

Mr. Herdman's substitute was carried—yeas, 65; nays, 57.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the signing of the bill in regard to attachments in Courts of Record.

The section as finally amended was adopted—yeas, 7[illegible]; nays, 34.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered an amendment that County officers as well as Justices of the Peace and Constables, who asked or received illegal fees, or refused to give a proper receipt, should be removed from office, by order of any Judge, by summary proceedings.

Mr. BARNES offered a substitute to the same effect.

Mr. ROOT thought the whole subject belonged in the criminal code, and had no place in the bill. The Registry law had been vetoed for just that fault.

Mr. BARNES denied the correctness of the position.

The motion to strike out the section was carried.

Mr. MERRITT offered an amendment that jurors in Courts of the third class should have for their sole compensation mileage at ten cents a mile. If jurors were given $2 a day, as proposed by the section, it would cost Cook County $100,000 a year.

Mr. KING (Cook), agreed to the amendment in every respect.

The amendment was adopted.

The amendment to give jurors $1.50 instead $2.00 a day was carried.

A motion to pay the fees of all witnesses in criminal cases was voted down.

Mr. BARNES offered an additional section to the bill forbidding officers charging fees for services not rendered, and providing a fine in case he does it.

Mr. ROOT declared to put on the amendment would be to kill the bill. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 65.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

DRAINAGE AND LEVEE BONDS.

The bill for the registration of drainage and levee bonds was read the third time and passed.

PRACTICE BILL.

The act relating to practice in Courts of Record was read a third time.

Mr. KING (Cook) moved to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, in order that it might be considered there. There were vital changes in the law, to which he objected.

Mr. BARR also wanted the bill sent to the Committee. The only objection made to sending there was that Cook County members wanted to put in an amendment by which Chicago merchants could sue their debtors in Cook County. The motion to recommit was lost—yeas, 47; nays, 67.

The bill passed—yeas, 103; nays, 26.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 9.—There was a large number of additional petitions for, and remonstrances against, the passage of a bill making liquor-sellers and owners of places where liquor is sold, liable for damages for drunkenness, and Mr. Graham, from a Select Committee on the subject, reported in favor of its passage.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to authorize County Boards of Supervisors to levy a special tax for county road purposes, and several unimportant bills.

Bills were passed to appropriate $29,200 for current expenses and improvements in State Industrial School for Boys; $58,993 for current expenses and improvements in State Prison; appropriating $100 to each member of the Visiting Committee.

In the Assembly Mr. White was excused from serving on the Committee relative to the relief of fire sufferers, and Mr. Black substituted.

Resolutions were introduced directing inquiry by the Committee on Education, relative to the expediency of requiring the attendance of children at school for some portion of each year, and directing the Quartermaster General to make provision for a camp of Wisconsin soldiers here, next summer, at the time of the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

Mr. Moxon's resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for minority representation and biennial sessions of the Legislature, with Mr. Corey's substitute, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolutions were adopted giving the use of the Assembly chamber to Mr. Marrish for a geological lecture on the 13th, and to Miss Amelia Potts for a lecture on female culture on the 14th. Also instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire, first, into the expediency of a Constitutional Convention; second, of reprinting the Revised Statutes and Session laws; third, the adoption of Taylor's Compilation of the Statutes; fourth, the revision of the Statutes. Also the following:

WHEREAS, The subject of cheaper freights between the grain-producing regions of the West and the markets of the East is one of paramount and overshadowing interest to the Western producers; and

WHEREAS, It is clearly demonstrated that the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers can be so improved at a moderate expense as to open to commerce a reliable water-channel during the usual seasons of navigation, admitting of the easy and rapid transit of grain-carrying vessels, thereby tending to greatly reduce the carrying rates of Western produce to Eastern markets; and

WHEREAS, This subject is now before the Congress of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that His Excellency the Governor of Wisconsin be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to take such action in behalf of the State as will, in his judgment, lead to the most efficient co-operation with our Senators and Representatives in Congress in pressing at the present session, the great importance of the interest hereinbefore rendered, and in securing early and favorable action thereon.

A decided sensation was caused by the introduction of the Chippewa Dells bill again, in the shape to authorize Daniel Shaw, O. H. Ingram, G. A. Buffington, and H. C. Graham to build and maintain a dam across the Chippewa River for mill purposes, the booming of logs, and improving the navigation of the river. Twenty-two other bills were introduced, including one to repeal the charter of the Northern Wisconsin Railroad Company; to amend Section 1, Chapter 72, Laws of 1870, so that wholesale dealers may sell from wagons as well as by sample without a license; to authorize Milwaukee to aid in building the Eastern, Lafayette & Mississippi Railroad; to repeal laws of 1870 to aid the West Wisconsin Railroad Company; to provide for the better security of life of operatives in steam mills by a State Boiler Inspector and otherwise; relating to attorneys' fees in Justices' Courts, and amendatory of Section 2, Chapter 80, laws of 1871; appropriating $300 to Mercy Orphan Asylum in Brookfield; to pay the balance of the verdict of Calkins & Proudfit against the State, compromised by paying $12,000 last winter; to allow all actual residents to vote at school district meetings; authorizing Trustees of villages to repair sidewalks; to appropriate $5,000 to enable the Governor to carry out the resolution in regard to the Fox and Wisconsin improvement; to exclude villages with less than 500 inhabitants from separate representation in County Boards of Supervisors.

Bills were passed to make election days legal holidays; to provide for keeping of additional records by County Treasurers of orders and jury certificates; relating to actions for foreclosure of tax deeds, and amending Section 39, Chapter 22, Laws of 1859, and Section 1, Chapter 248, Laws of 1862.

Both houses will have a session to-morrow.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The *Democrat's* Topeka (Kansas) special, referring to the investigation of the alleged bribery in the election of United States Senator Caldwell last winter, says that the opinion is gaining ground that the Senate will throw, and is throwing, every obstacle in the way of investigation that it is possible to do. As near as is known, the evidence thus far has elicited nothing certain against any one. A great deal of hearsay, and many surmises and probabilities that this and that man had received or paid money have been sworn to. The investigation seems widening every day, and Sidney Clark's friends are trying to bring out the names of the men and railroad companies who furnished money to make the canvass that resulted in his not being renominated for Congress at the State Convention last September. If this question is gone into, of course his opponent will try to find out where the money he spent came from. In this way the investigation is made to occupy a great deal of time, and before anything that is really germane to the question originally intended to be investigated is reached, the Legislature will have adjourned and nothing will be done.

TOPEKA, Feb. 9.—A memorial to Congress has passed the Legislature asking money to build a Court House at Topeka, and a Post Office and Custom House at Leavenworth.

A memorial also passed asking Congress to create another Judicial District, attaching part of the Indian Territory to the Southern District, with a Court at some point on the Southern border, and a Court for the Northern District at Topeka.

The Senatorial Bribery Committee reported to Senate to-day that Daniel Adams refused to answer the question as to whether Len Smith or Mr. Caldwell made checks to members of the Legislature or others, which were negotiated through the bank of which he (Adams) was President; also, whether certain parties drew through his bank on the Treasurer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for $40,000, or any other sum. The Senate passed a resolution directing Mr. Adams to answer the question.

In the Wood Investigating Committee, it was further testified that Sidney Clark knew nothing about the certificates for the $3,000 alleged to have been given to Senator Wood.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 9.—The Senate Committee on Elections reported on the Sayler-Kemp contested election case this morning. Reports were made by majority and minority Committees. The majority report is signed by all the Republican members of the Committee, and asks for the adoption of a resolution declaring Sayler, the contestant, entitled to a seat. The principal reason given is that the votes of the inmates of the National Asylum at Dayton were not received. The Committee are of opinion that the votes of the inmates should have been received, and that Sayler is legally elected Senator from the Third District, and should have his seat as such. The Democratic minority of the Committee also made a report, recommending that Kemp, who now occupies the seat as Senator, be allowed to retain his seat. After long filibustering, both reports were made the special order for next Wednesday.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 9.—In the House, to-day, the House bill passed provided for the opening and widening of streets and alleys in Cincinnati and villages, the expense to be assessed on the property-holders benefited.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—A bill was introduced in the Senate forbidding all processions in cities except of the national guard, and police, fire department, unless notice of the object, time, and route, be given before hand to the police authorities, and their written consent obtained, when suitable protection shall be furnished. All processions except funeral processions are prohibited on Sunday.

The Judiciary Committee to-day, it was resolved that the whole Committee proceed to New York, and commence the investigation of the charges against certain Judges in that city on Friday next.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 9.—The House yesterday memorialized Congress for the adoption of a land grant for a railroad from Bayfield to Chippewa Valley, as a substitute for the memorial introduced in favor of a renewal of the St. Croix & Superior Railroad grant.

War Department—Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday, with southerly winds throughout the Mississippi Valley. Threatening weather will extend from Texas into Louisiana. Partially cloudy and clearing weather will prevail from Florida to Virginia. The low barometer off Cape Hatteras will continue moving slowly northeastward, with the gulf stream. Northwesterly winds will continue until Saturday morning on the middle Atlantic coast, backing to the northwest with clearing weather by Saturday night. Increasing, but not dangerous, northeast winds will continue in Eastern New England. The severest winds will prevail some distance off the coast.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The stage between Mineral Hill and Eureka, Nev., was robbed on Thursday by two highwaymen.

—A locomotive attached to the Winneconne, Wis., freight train burst its boiler near Schwarzburg yesterday morning, killing Wm. Kiel, brakeman, and Ransom, fireman, was fatally scalded.

—Two sleeping-cars of a passenger train going east on the Missouri Pacific Railroad were thrown from the track about 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday, some fifteen miles east of Jefferson City, and one of them slid down an embankment endwise, while the other and a passenger car were thrown across the track. Seven persons were more or less bruised, but no one was seriously hurt. The cause of the accident was the breaking of a rail under the ladies' car just preceding the sleeping coaches.

CANADA ON POSTAL CARDS.

The New System of Letter-Writing.

Toronto, Ontario (Jan. 29) Correspondence of the Evening Post.

When, a few weeks ago, the telegraph flashed the news to this Province that the Hon. John Hill, member of Congress of the United States, had introduced a bill authorizing the issue of cheap postal or correspondence cards, it would surely have puzzled the general reader to know how or in what manner such seemingly unimportant information could in any way interest or effect the Canadians.

Yet the news was electrical, and put a life into the veins of these thoroughly-phlegmatic, partly British, and altogether blue-nosed Canadians, which was wonderful. Friend met friend on the street and congratulations were passed. "I always told you," said Jones to Brown, "that those Yankees were not as cute as represented." "Ah!" said Brown. "We'll teach them, my boy; we'll show them how to advance with the age." All this, no doubt, will puzzle your readers as much as the actions and words themselves puzzled your correspondent; but when I explain that postal cards have now been in use in these Provinces for many months, and that it is the opinion of the Canadians that the Hon. John Hill borrowed his idea from them, a gleaming may be had of the reason for the congratulations.

As a matter of present interest to the United States, I propose to give a few particulars as to the workings of the system here.

The card issued by the Canadian Government is four and a half inches long by three inches wide, and in thickness is but little more substantial than heavy letter-paper. On its face are the words, "Canada Post Card;" a *fac-simile* of a one-cent stamp, and "The address only to be written on this side." Below are three lines upon which to write the direction and that is all. The reverse of the card is perfectly blank, and upon this may easily be written legibly from twelve to eighteen lines of correspondence. The card indeed is an exact copy of those issued by the English Government, and now so extensively in use in Great Britain, and, therefore, if the praise for originating is to be rendered to any country, it is farther off than Canada to where the United States must remit it.

Although not many months in operation the cards are general favorites here. Merchants buy them by the thousands, and having had their cards, circulars, or propectuses printed on the back, scatter them broadcast. Hitherto they had to buy envelopes, stamps, and paper, and pay beside for folding the circular and placing the stamps on the envelopes, at a total cost per circular of fully three cents. Now it is but one cent. As a consequence it is safe to estimate that the transmission of circulars by the mails has increased over 500 per cent; such, at least, is the estimate of the Post Office Department, and I believe these figures to be below the mark. Besides merchants, every conceivable sort of business is benefitted by these cards. Schools send out their circulars thereon, newspapers their prospectuses for coming volumes; book publishers also do the same; railroad companies send their time-tables; and in almost innumerable numbers is the printed circular on the postal card sent forth by business firms. As such there can be no manner of doubt of their being an immense success.

In the ordinary run of correspondence only about one letter in ten is necessarily private, or such that it may not be seen by strangers, and perhaps in ninety-nine times out of a hundred even that letter may be so worded as to cause it to be ambiguous to all save the sender and receiver. I speak of ordinary correspondence, and not such secret affairs as love letters, tradesmen's bills, refusals of discounts from banks, and others of that sort. For such, even with the advent of open letters, will yet remain the old three-cent private and closed envelopes. The opposition generally made to the cards on the grounds that tradesmen will send dunning demands thereon, banks will make known your lack of credit, and that threats will be forwarded, couched in language particularly intended so that your servants, or others through whom the cards may pass, may be informed of certain of your actions, or possibly be informed of what you never did or said, is not verified by the working of the system here. Tradesmen never send such notices unless their customer refuses to treat with them in any reputable way; banks, for their own sakes, are civil to the extent of three cents to every one, as a habit of sending open letters would injure their business; and to the blackguard and blackmailer the card offers no better facilities for his insults than did an open letter before, or the exposed back of an envelope.

These oppositions overruled, the card proves itself an invaluable aid to correspondence. A pencil has been introduced, the writing of which is almost indelible. With a dozen cards in his coat pocket, the bulk of which is not equal to two letters, the traveller by rail is enabled to report his doings as he goes along, and at each station a Post Office box awaits his missive, besides the mail messengers on many of the trains. With these conveniences of correspondence the mail matter of the Canadas has increased nearly five hundred fold. A little village Post Office I lately visited received before the time of post cards some thirty letters a day; now it averages nearly one hundred and fifty cards. As regards secrecy in large cities, the reading of the postal cards by the Post Office clerks is an impossibility, and even in the smaller offices the Postmaster is not willing to wade through fifty or sixty documents, all of them ambiguously couched, to glean literally nothing.

Punch takes off the cards by making a Post-mistress answer an inquirer who wanted to know "why the mail was delayed so much of late?" "Indeed, ma'm, there's so many of these post-cards now for me to read off that it takes my whole time, so that I can't attend to the office." But *Punch* treats, generally the utmost extreme.

DIED.

HUTCHINSON—On Thursday, Feb. 8, Carrie E., at 490 Burnside-st., daughter of Joseph Hutchinson, aged 11 years.

HAYES—John Hayes, aged 60 years.

Funeral to take place Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, from 812 Washington-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE suburban residence, three minutes' walk from Hyde Park Station, 30 minutes' ride from Madison st., south and east front, corner lot 75x150 feet. House is 28x38 feet, two stories, brick basement walls; rooms large and well arranged; gas and water pipes. Would prefer small house and lot as part payment. See plan of house at Room 1, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights for $400 cash. Also, 200 acres 40 miles from Chicago, one mile from depot, on N. W. R. R., and 2½ miles from Harvard, at $15 per acre. Very cheap and must be sold. Apply to GEO. W. HILL, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—100 FEET, WITH A nice residence, at Ravenswood, on the Milwaukee Division, five miles from the Court House, only twenty minutes' ride from the centre of the city; everything convenient for a home. Title perfect and terms easy. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FOUR LOTS, NEAR Douglas Park, five miles from Court House, $350 each; easy terms; near C. B. & Q. Railroad Station. ALBERT H. WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN property, improved and unimproved, in Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Chicago; lots 50x160 ft; on easy terms, WM. A. TRAVIS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE, 12 MILES FROM Chicago, one block, 3½ acres, $1,000. One block, 4½ acres, $1,000. One block, 5 acres, $1,000. Will make fine country homes. GEORGE & HILL, 339 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS—AT ONLY $300; 20 minutes' walk from centre of business, fare 7c, perfect title, and abstract furnished with each lot; easy terms, etc. A. G. STOREY, 11 Green-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MARBLE QUARRY—A FINE marble quarry, 6½ miles southwest of Tullahoma, and lying on the border of Franklin County, Tenn.; 194 acres of land, part well improved, with 2 houses, 4 cribs, 4 stables, and a fine bearing orchard. The marble outcrops on this land only, on the side hill. The upland is 100 feet above the bottom land. The marble is 15 to 30 feet thick, in uniform strata, similar to our Athens stone; needs but little stripping, no drainage, and no derricks to quarry it. The texture of the marble is fine and compact, free from grit, and of both plain gray and variegated colors of almost endless variety. Cost of quarrying is about 50c per foot, and transportation to Tullahoma, 15c per foot. From Tullahoma to Nashville, $22 per car; to St. Louis, $70 per car; to Chicago, $70 per car. Special rates would reduce cost of transportation materially. Tullahoma has a growing population, a delightful climate, and good churches and schools. A side track can be run from the railroad at Tullahoma to the quarry. The Legislature has granted a special charter to any Company that will work this quarry. Samples of the marble may be seen at my office; [illegible] or all of this property will be sold at a great bargain. ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE QUARRY ON river in Tennessee. Samples can be seen at the office.

Fine white lime quarry, unsurpassed in the west, in LaSalle county, Ill., near river and railroad.

Coal mine in LaSalle county, Ill.

Coal mine in Will county, Ill.

Brick yard near Evanston, Ill.

Brick clay land in four locations, on water and on railroad.

Great bargains will be offered in any of the above.

Apply by letter, or in person, to ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES CRANBERRY land, within 17 miles of Chicago, suitable for any kind of farming or stock raising. Has a good orchard and good house. Also, 20 acres of land to lease for three or four years. Call on HENRY C. COOK, Room 1, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS brick residence, together with barn and fine spring of living water, situated in the city of Aurora, for a small improved farm on some line of railroad within 25 miles of Chicago. Address J. M. W., Carrier No. 3.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING Fruit farms in Michigan, 1 mile from Muskegon; sells $2,000 worth of strawberries alone; has two farms and can't attend both. Address F. FARMING, Muskegon, Mich.

FOR SALE—500 ACRES DAIRY, STOCK, OR grain farm, near Chicago, at station; good land, extensive improvements; milk sent to Chicago twice a day; good location for cheese factory; spring brook. JOHN EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS CLOSE to depot, on easy payments, and selling rapidly at $12 to $20 per front foot. J. B. ADAMS, 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN DeKalb County, joins the town of DeKalb; 80 acres, all under cultivation; fruit of every variety; will take part in city real estate, balance on easy terms. W. H. HARPER & CO., 153 Twenty-first-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A PURCHASER THAT wants from 200 to 300 feet square, ranging from Sangamon to Canal, Sixteenth to VanBuren sts. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison.

WANTED—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, NORTH OF Fourteenth-st., for cash, a building or large barn that has got to be moved. Address W 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, ONE OR TWO GOOD lots north of Centre and east of Halsted st., near Lincoln Park, in city limits. Address F. C. DRAGER, 92 Market-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE NEAR UNION PARK worth $8,000. Will give in exchange a lot on Michigan-av., worth $3,000, and pay the balance. ALBERT H. WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—WITHIN TWO AND A HALF miles of old Post Office, a house and lot worth about six thousand dollars, that can be bought for one half cash and balance on long time with interest at 7 per cent. Address, giving location and size of lot, N 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE burnt district, from $30,000 to $50,000 in value, will make payments for same in railroad bonds, drawing 7 per cent interest in gold. One or two thousand acres of fine timber and farming lands, and some cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—DOCK LOT WANTED with conveniences of access to track of C. & A. and P., Ft. W. & C. Railroads. Address N 65, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES, mules, robes, blankets, harness, farm and other wagons, at 421 State-st., on Saturday morning at 10 precisely, without reserve. THOMAS & PETERSON, Auctioneers. Money advanced on property sent in for sale.

FOR SALE—AT WORKMAN'S TREMONT STAbles, two pairs heavy draft horses, one pair 16-hand carriage horses, blacks, as well as horses of other classes, also, new and second-hand open and top buggies, spring wagons, &c. Also room for a few more boarders. First class accommodations. J. W. COOK, Sup't and Veterinary.

FOR SALE—BY BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 180 Twenty-second-st., cor. State-st., the celebrated Studebaker wagon, all sizes; also a car load, just received, of open and top buggies. We are prepared at all times to buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies, harness, &c. Carriages to hire on short notice.

JUST RECEIVED—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two car loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 pounds each.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE OIL PAINTINGS and cash for horse and phaeton, suitable for a lady to drive. Call at 209 and 198 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS AND SADDLE horse, cheap for cash. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECOND-hand box wagon for peddling purposes. Address X 75, Tribune office.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE TOP buggies, phaetons, road and democrat wagons, one and two seats; harness, blankets, &c., at prices that will astonish you when you hear them. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 146 Michigan-av., lake front.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS 122 FEET on Indiana-st., known as Nos. [illegible], together with an artesian well upon the premises, 220 feet in depth, flowing 350 gallons per minute of pure water.

Also 40 feet on Illinois-st., adjoining above.

This is a rare chance for any manufacturing purpose, being situated near the centre of business upon a paved street. For further particulars apply to DICKINSON, LEACH & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE—75 FEET ON SOUTH JEFFERSON-st., east front, 150 deep to alley. H. WHIPPLE, 73 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT A reasonable rate, 23x70, corner LaSalle-st. and Couch-place, adjoining Hartford Ins. Co.'s new building. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD AND Arnold-sts. and Wentworth-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts., for a term of years at a low rent. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, 68 Central Union Block:

LINCOLN-AV.—160 ft., south front, between Wisconsin and Centre-sts.

OHIO ST.—20 ft., south front, east of Franklin-st.

RUSH-ST.—50x100, southeast corner Indiana-st.

WELLS-ST.—21 ft. west front, north of Pearson-st.

PARK-AV.—120x124, southwest corner Robey-st.

LANGLEY-ST.—Near Thirty-eighth-st.—Story and basement brick house (new), all modern improvements; will be sold at a bargain.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONLY $[illegible] EACH—ON SIXteenth-st. cor. Western-av., outside the new fire limits. This is a rare opportunity for men with small means to secure a home in a convenient locality, as they are near the crossing of C. B. & Q. & C. & I. C. R. R., where all trains stop, and only 3 miles from the Court House; special terms to parties who will build. These are the cheapest lots now offered in the market, and are a good investment. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, RUNNING four years from May next, of lot 25x180 feet on Madison-st., near Wells, with frame building now on it. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 8 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT A BARGAIN, IF taken immediately, southwest corner of Lincoln and Adams-sts. Apply at 666 and 668 Wabash-av. S. H. THOMSON.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON CLARK-ST., near Van Buren, west front, at $600 per foot. For sale by JACOB WEIL, 448 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, $1,300. Will buy lot south of Fulton and east of Van Buren-sts. Apply at 389 Fulton-st., or address T 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GRAND BARGAIN, A LOT suitable for a bank, 20x100, on Adams-st.; fronts south; 20 feet west of Dearborn st.; make me an offer. E. H. CUMMINGS, 203 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-house, No. 242 Lake-av., known as the Ideson House. Apply to M. McKEY, 174 Park-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE COTTAGES—4 NEAT new cottages, with lots 24 feet front, on West Lake-st., near Oakley. Also 5 new cottages on Park-av., near Oakey-st., with lots 24 feet front. These cottages will be sold low and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE-PLACE, near Thirty-first-st., 25x120. Price $2,500 each. Terms $500 cash, balance $500 per year. GEORGE & HILL, 339 State-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS ON WAbansia-av., Fontaine-st., Stewart-av., and Canal-st., southeast of the Stock Yards, very cheap, on easy terms.

Beautiful lots at Evanston, near the depot, very cheap, and on very easy terms to parties who will build. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,100. DECIDE TO-DAY. Possession soon. Frame house of 12 rooms, in fine order, on Green-st., near Van Buren; 9 years' ground lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PRESSED-BRICK house, with lot 57x160 ft., east front, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth st. Price, $32,000, payable $12,000 cash, and balance at the end of 5 years, at 8 per cent. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOS A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.:

WABASH-AV.—50 ft northwest cor. Thirty-third st.

WABASH-AV.—50 ft, east front, near Twenty-sixth-st., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—LOTS 44x200 (BEING QUARTER OF an acre each) on Milwaukee and Armitage avs., only $500 to $600 each. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $7,000, payable $2,000 cash, and balance at the end of 5 years. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,500 DOWN—YOU ALL can't have this choice brick residence, 10 rooms, gas, water, elegant finish, barn, 25 foot lot, near Peoria and Madison-sts. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—Store and 2 dwellings, Blue Island-av., near Taylor-st., only $1,075 to-day; worth $2,000; long ground lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE, SOUTHWEST corner of Warren-av. and Wood-st.; lot 80x125; house is one of the finest in that part of the city; contains 18 rooms, with all modern improvements; price, $22,000, including furnace and gas fixtures; $8,000 cash, balance on long time; interest 8 per cent, payable annually. C. H. GAUBERT, 386 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ON monthly payments, houses Nos. 153, 173, and 175 Mather-st., House No. 233 First-st., on terms to suit, 100x119 feet at the corner of Mather and Desplaines-sts., fine location for manufacturing. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 MICHigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.—State-st. between Van Buren and Jackson-sts., known as No. 260 State-st.; lot 23x115 feet.

FOR SALE—50x128 ON COLLEGE-ST., FRONTing south on Douglas University grounds; terms will be made easy to purchasers, if improved at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN AV., 81x202 FEET ON corner Thirty-eighth-st., on very easy terms.

100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth st.

100 feet on corner of Thirty-third-st.

100 feet on corner of Thirty-seventh-st.

Desirable residences and residence property in South Division a specialty.

FRED L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, 68 Central Union Block.

7 lots on Mary and Hickory-sts.

House and lot 29 Depuyster-st.; lot 50x125.

20 acres land in Borden's Subdivision, Town of Jefferson, near Humboldt Park.

The above property will be sold cheap to close an estate, or exchanged for desirable lots in burnt district.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house No. 143 Thirty-first-st.; has 13 rooms, water, gas, &c.; lot 29½x202, with good barn. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, 7 per cent interest. Purchasers building at once need time but small cash payment. These lots are in the South Division, within one block of horse-cars, and just outside the fire limits. To mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY-built house Nos. 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; 13 rooms, bath, &c. Terms can be made very easy.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—369 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BRICK house, 14 rooms, with barn, near Elizabeth-st., $10,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 24 FT., EAST FRONT, near Monroe-st. want an offer. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., 100x40. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—60x125 FEET ON WEST WASHINGton-st., east of Oakley-st., at $100 per foot; terms easy to parties wishing to improve. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—115 FEET BY 144, ON SOUTH-EAST corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; terms easy to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—260 BURNSIDE-ST., AND 153 BUTterfield-st., each with a small 2-story frame building. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FEET, WITH A NICE cottage and barn, corner South Park-av. and Thirtieth-st. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$3,200—COTTAGE AND LOT ON BUTterfield-st., near Thirty-third; $1,200 cash balance monthly payments. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS IN ALL parts of Chicago, from $1,800 to $5,000; easy terms. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—NEAT 2 STORY frame house of 14 rooms, brick basement and lot, 46 feet front, full depth, Calumet-av. near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NO. 93—AN ELEgant residence, brown stone front, two stories and basement; lot 48½ feet by 180 feet. H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—COR WINCHESTER-AV. AND Tyler-st., at a sacrifice. The n. e. cor. of 133 feet at $47 per foot, cash. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., NO. 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

RUSH-ST.—125 feet front on Rush-st., by 100 feet on Michigan and North Water-sts.; the business property, having a frontage on three streets.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker; 449 Wabash-av. Central property for $130,000, now renting for over $25,000.

The valuable corner of Michigan-av. and Water-st., on long time and will make liberal advance for improving same.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.; I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st., several choice residence lots on Adams and Jackson-sts., east of Oakley, 25x150 feet. Some good improved property taken in part payment.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st., first-class brick residence, corner Washington and Sheldon-sts. Marble front residence, corner Sangamon and Van Buren-sts., at a bargain. Two-story frame and brick cellar, Peoria-st., No. 178. Possession given.

67x208, on Calumet-av., with 3 houses; a choice investment, $20,000.

Lots at Wicker Park, 26x162, on easy payments.

Lots on Southwestern-av., near Robey-st., $1,000.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE, 2-STORY house, lot, and good barn, on one of the paved streets, near Union Park; price $10,000. Will take a good unimproved lot for first payment; balance in easy payments at low rate of interest. Some fine grove property at Cleaverville, surrounded by the finest improvements in Cleaverville, just south of the city limits. For further particulars call on C. H. GAUBERT, 386 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st.

40 feet on Fifth-av., near Madison-st.

48x100 southwest corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts. on easy payments.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, WITH ALL MODern improvements, on Indiana-av.; lot 25x163, $12,000, part property.

Frame house, 9 rooms, water, gas, and pavement, east front; lot 25x150, $4,300, on Prairie-av.

South Park-av., cottage and lot 30x150, $5,500.

H. WHIPPLE, 73 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS COME AND SEE the (110x150) on Washington-st. A corner. A fortune for someone. CLYDESDALE, 104 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av. The property known as "The Chicago Ale and Malt Co's Brewery," the southeast block of this city; 320 feet on Eighteenth-st. and 322 feet beside Ill. Cent. and Mich. Cent. R. R. tracks. Large brick building, 125x75; barns, sheds, coopers' shop, etc. Machinery in. Or would exchange for North Side property north of Chicago av. and east of Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENT—$22,000 WILL buy a business lot in South Division, with frame buildings, paying 14 per cent per annum; for term of years; terms to suit. GEO. H. HESS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLUE OVERALLS, $5.50 PER DOZ.; brown duck overalls, $4.50 per doz.; Boston duck overalls, $7.75. Well made and large sizes. Also, full line of ladies' underwear, good styles, cheap. Orders from the country solicited. J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH COLUMN AND KETtle with all fixtures complete; capacity 900 to 1,000 gallons, together with receiving tubs and large casks, all nearly new; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Address T. A. McDEVITT, 317 North Twelfth-st., Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT HALF PRICE, TO CLOSE OUT STOCK OF Anger's patent bakers, for sale. Also tinners' tools and store fixtures, all new. At 184 and 186 West Madison-st.

A NEW STORE FOR SALE—TWO STORIES, with stock of hardware, in a thriving town (county seat) on the line of the Dakota Southern Railroad. Enquire of Messrs. HIBBARD & SPENCER.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

A LONG AND WELL ESTABLISHED HARDware business on West Lake-st., with lease of store expiring May 1, 1872; brick store 160 feet deep. Rent low. For particulars apply to SCHRADER BROTHERS, 73 West Lake-st.

A LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM, WELL LOcated, for sale. Call at 92 South Clinton-st.

A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY of Rockford, Ill., for sale on liberal terms. The best location in the city; new and beautiful store, attractive stock, and a large trade. For particulars address GEORGE M. SMITH, Rockford, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL confectionery, with a large custom, for sale. Address O 23, Tribune office.

A CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN; $150 TO $250 per week; easy, light business, well established. 392 South State-st. M. W.

A LONG AND WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD paying restaurant for sale, with lease of store expiring May 1, 1873, rent low. For particulars call at 210 Milwaukee-av.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—FIXtures and stock for sale, lease 14 months, situated in the best part of the city, price $2,000. Call at 210 Milwaukee-av.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE CHEAP, ALL COMplete for 5,000,000 per season; location in city and desirable in every particular. Address H 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$4,500 STOCK OF groceries on Madison-st., near Halsted; will invoice. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

I WILL SELL, LEASE, OR TAKE PARTNER with cash capital, in the most profitable manufacturing business in Southern Minnesota, with no competition to interfere with success. I have a steam chair and furniture factory, in complete running order, with all the necessary power machinery for employing 20 to 30 men, and stock in hand; favorable inducements will be offered to any enterprising, competent person to take hold in either of the above propositions. For further information, address, at Winona, Minn. L. C. PORTER.

PANORAMA OF JAPAN AND CHINA, WHICH for good reasons I will sell or exchange. There is money in it. Principals address B. WARREN, Varna, Marshal County, Ill.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL OF A first-class jewelry store for sale at a bargain for cash. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Address S. HERSEY & CO., Allegan, Michigan.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A WELL-ESTABlished store and house furnishing store for sale; $3,000, no bonus, in the thriving town of Fond du Lac, Wis. Address or apply to D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

STORE AND $10,000 OR $12,000 OF A GENERAL stock of goods for sale, in a nice town 150 miles west of Chicago, or will exchange for a good improved farm or good real estate. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

$2,000 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN FINE sample and lunch rooms; best location in city. Established cash trade. Address P. O. Box 27, city.

$3,500 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS establishment; business profits over $20 per day. 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE ON LOWER floor, near Madison st.; rent low. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 278 and 280 South Water-st., head of market. Also offices above. Inquire on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES (NOW building), 25x90, 40x90, or 60x90, three stories and basement, marble front, plate glass windows, on State-st., 50 feet from Van Buren, best location now in the city. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—TWO SUITABLE LOFTS IN McKey's Building, n. e. cor. Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to M. McKEY, 174 Park-av.

TO RENT—A PARLOR ADJOINING DR. LEWis' dental rooms, just the location for a physician; rent low. Apply on premises 243 West Madison-st., over J. B. Shay's dry goods store.

TO RENT—STORE 40x90 FEET, 4 STORIES AND basement, for wholesale trade, 100 and 102 Randolph-st., near Dearborn. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR FOR MERCHANT tailor, milliner, or any light business. Apply between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. at 822 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF THE Ætna Sewing Machine Building (on State, near Madison-st.), a large and light room, suitable for many purposes. Also, one-half the store and a large light and dry basement. For terms apply to R. C. ROUNSAVELL, 146 State-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING now in process of erection on the northwest corner of Clinton and Washington-sts. for a term of years. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BARBER SHOP WITH NEW chairs. 584 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—ONE STORE AND TWO OFFICES, one office facing Canal-st., just suitable for a bank or railroad ticket office; both offices on first floor. Inquire of H. G. WORMER, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—46 DESPLAINES-ST., NICE SUITE three offices, second floor. Also basement. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, HOUSE 875 Wabash-av. Inquire at 170 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brick house, 12 rooms, with ample grounds, carriage house, stable, conservatory, &c., &c., in a pleasant neighborhood on North Side. Will sell cheap and on long time, or will rent to a good tenant who will board owner's family of 4 grown persons, occupying 2 rooms. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE MICHigan-av. or will sell for $500 down and $50 monthly until paid. Apply 809 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.; House No. 2 Park-row, completely and finely furnished; has a billiard table. A first-class tenant is wanted. Apply only at this office.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT Vermont marble front house, 17 rooms, 519 West Adams-st.; rent, $1,800. Furniture for sale if application be made on the premises by or before Monday, 12th.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF PLEASANT FURNISHed front rooms, or would rent them seperately, with or without board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family where there are no other boarders, at 1277 State-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH or without board, for sleeping or business purposes, at 81 Third-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO FIRST-class families or single gentlemen, at Westminster European Hotel, 271 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LODGING rooms, with good care for gentlemen only. 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THREE GOOD ROOMS ON THE first floor at 490 Wabash-av. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Ag't.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 2½ to 126-horse power. Armstrong's heater, filter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps. Bolt cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARGUSSON, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

EARL STEAM PUMP—THE BEST KNOWN. Every pump warranted or no sale. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZES OF STURTEVANT'S pressure blowers and exhaust fans on hand. Engines, boilers, saw mills, stave, heading and shingle machinery, engine's lathes, iron planer, drills, chucks, planer and matchers, moulding, sticking, tenoning, mortising, re-sawing, scroll saws, Brown valves, leather and rubber belting, rubber hose, files, saws, emery wheels, wood turning lathes, heavy car mortiser, counter shafts, pulleys, hangers, shafting couplings, silk collars, cracker machine and planer knives. Our stock consists of a full assortment of wood and iron working machinery generally. At ROCHESTER MACHINERY M'F'G CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK MACHINERY. A CHAMber's machine, all in complete order, cost $3,500. Also 25 cars holding 400 brick each, cost $2,000. Also, right to use Shryock's patent dry house; capacity of machine 40,000 brick a day; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Address or call at 67 and 69 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill. JAMES R. SMITH, Ag't.

FOR SALE—A COMBINED PLANER OR matcher; will match or plane 24 sashes wide; nearly new, has not been used more than 30 days. Apply to TAFT, SCHWAMB & CO., 100 Nineteenth-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, 1 18X24, 1 14X24, 1 12x24; a large number smaller sized stationary engines; also, portables, and boilers of all kinds and sizes. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 FLOORING MACHINES at 258 West Twenty-second-st.

MACHINERY JOBBING PROMPTLY DONE, in a workmanlike manner, by ORTON & LEDMAN, manufacturers of wood-working machinery, 283 South Canal, north of Harrison-st.

ONE 20-FOOT BED, 24 INCH; ONE 12-FOOT, 24 inch; three 10-foot, 20 inch; two 4-foot bed, 1 inch; two 4-foot, 12 inch engine lathes. One 4-foot, 20x20; one 4 foot, 24x24; one 5-foot, 24x24; one 6-foot, 36x36 iron planers. Haskell's drill presses. All sizes. Great bargains. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

PLANER & MATCHER'S FURROW SURfacers, resawing machines, scroll saws, and wood lathes, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S., 113 Fulton-st.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO JOBBING and repairing of wood-working machinery by ORTON & LEDMAN, 283 South Canal, north of Harrison-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14 INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES. FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of wood and iron working machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WRIGHT'S STEAM PUMP, RATED FIRST IN merit by the American Institute, New York, 1870 and 1871. CHICAGO VISE AND TOOL CO., 149 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BOX CONTAINING A SET OF BOOKS of Chas Kaltenbach. $25 reward will be paid for their return to 91 Randolph-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH, about noon, a Roman gold breastpin on Tyler, Hoyne or Madison-sts. The above reward will be paid to any one on leaving it at 861 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE PAPER business, a young man to solicit trade. Apply to HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan; wages, $2 per day; sure pay; greatly reduced fare. For particulars apply to ANDREW G. BIRG & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING salesman, for crockery. None but those having experience and good references need apply. Address, in own hand writing, G 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $4 TO sell our ink; costs 2c, sells 25c. Samples 25c. RAY & CO., 239 West Randolph.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new $1.50 agricultural implement, 1,000 sold easily in each county; $500 clear in 60 days. KIMBALL & CO., 184 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN TO take care of horses, the wife to cook, wash, and do general housework. Inquire at 1182 Prairie-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—ADVERTISING AGENTS—A REAL first-class, live man can make $30 a week, soliciting for 50 weekly country papers (pictorial supplements). Call immediately. Also, several wood engravers. PICTORIAL ADVERTISING CO., 13 North Jefferson-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A DRUG AND prescription clerk, strictly honest, of steady habits, full of snap, good salesman, competent and willing to keep a store clean and in order. Wages paid according to the times. Good reference required. Address, A. H. LICHTY, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Trades.

WANTED—TINNERS—ONE GOOD JOB WORKman, and one assortment hand, right away; steady employment. BROOKS & CO., Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRESSMAN, who can run Adams, cylinder, and job presses. Address H. R. HILDRETH, St. Louis.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY TO WORK on Gordon or Globe press. Will be required to make over time. Apply immediately to South Side Printing Co., 500 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER to go into the country. Inquire at M. KRONBERG'S, Jeweller, 395 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS AND TWO laborers at 240 North Clark-st. P. DOYLE.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLWRIGHTS AT 85 Illinois-st., near Wells. J. W. REEDY.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A GOOD ruler wanted. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Nos. 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN GORDON PRESS, who can prepare his own forms. None but competent ones need apply. BRIGHTSIDE CO., 5 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BOILER-MAKer, who thoroughly understands making and repairing boilers. Also two first-class machinists. To good, steady workmen liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to LAWRENCE & CHAPIN, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, WHO THORoughly understands general housework; references required. 440 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO GO TO EVANSton. Good home and wages. 78 Canal-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at No. 19 Huron-st., foot of Clinton.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, family small. Apply at 31 Cottage-place, near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, ONE who can take care of a child two years old, at 30 East Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, INTELLIGENT GIRL, of from 14 to 17 years of age, to take care of a child. To a good girl liberal wages will be paid and comfortable home secured. Apply at 632 W. Adams.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 161 Calumet-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT FLORENCE-Place Hotel, a first-class girl for dining-room work, at 1030 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 1362 Wabash.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 556 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, with city references. Apply at 822 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT SECOND girl to go to Lake View, just north of city limits. No Irish need apply. GEO. H. CUSHING, 350 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; good wages. Apply at 549 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply for three days at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in private family. Three two girls are kept; wages no object to first-class girl. 389 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four; to a good girl good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 3 Eighteenth-st., near the lake. Also a young girl wanted to assist in the kitchen at 193 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GIRL TO DO UPstairs work. Call between the hours of 8 and 12 this morning at 312 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENeral housework in small family, at 165 Centre-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—ONE OPERATOR ON SHOE AND gaiter uppers, at 243½ Fourth-av.

WANTED—FOUR GIRLS THAT UNDERstand machine, to work at pantsmaking. Inquire at 43 Illinois-st., corner Market, in basement.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON machine, to make ladies' underwear. Apply at 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK GROCERIES, hardware, dry goods, real estate, or good hotel, an $1,800 farm in Whiteside County, Ill., 4 miles from station. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TOOLS, MACHINERY, &c., of a good business for suburban lots. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK farm of 600 acres in Stark Co., Ill.; will take city or surburban property and pay difference. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 5, 82 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A 25-FOOT lot on Wabansia-av., near South Park-av., for exchange for a house and lot on the West Side. Lot above mentioned to be used as first payment. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF FINE FARM lands in Knox County, Mo. Improved farms adjoining on all sides. Will give a good bargain, and take a house and lot subject to some encumbrance, or pay cash difference. C. H. GAUBERT, 386 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE OLDEST farms in Brown County, Ill., 180 acres, 2 houses, free of encumbrances. Will exchange for house and lot or desirable lots in Chicago. Will assume some encumbrance, or pay cash difference, if any. Worth from $4,000 to $6,000. C. H. GAUBERT, 386 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO handsome, new, 8 room brick houses, with good lots. One hour from Chicago, at Highwood, on Milwaukee Railroad. Persons wishing to see them can have company any afternoon. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STONE QUARRY NEAR Joliet—opened—with the very finest railroad and canal transportation. Will exchange for Chicago property. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A LOT ON MICHIgan-av., west of the University, for a house and lot near Union Park. Difference paid in cash. Inquire at Room 50 Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A NEW ROSEwood piano for a good city lot. Address J. B. STACY, 668 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1,240 ACRES OF good prairie land, located in sections 8, 7, 8, 19, 29 and 30, township 64, range 21, Sullivan county, and part of sections 29 and 30, in township 65, range 21, Putnam county, Mo. The neighboring lands well farmed, watered, and timbered. Would trade for good stock of general merchandise, prefer dry goods, or will take city property if well located. For information and particulars, see I. A. BEST, with Tuttle, Thompson & Wetmore, or address R. M. MOORE, Chariton, Iowa.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

144 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board. Reference exchanged

228 MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM FOR single gentleman, brick house, modern improvements, one block of two street railroads.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, with board, for two gentlemen, on moderate terms.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can find good rooms and first-class board. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

845 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Two suites of rooms, one furnished, the other unfurnished, with board; this is a fine location, with the best of accommodations

1053 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms and one other large room, to rent, with board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND ELEgant apartments with board; large marble-front house, ten minutes walk from Canal-st.; good neighborhood, only two in family beside servants. No children, and no other boarders taken, at $30 a week. Address K 83, Tribune Office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST., FIRST-class board, house new, newly furnished, terms reasonable. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE board in a private family where he can have a room to himself, within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of Canal-st. Address U 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—A LADY WISHES BOARD FOR HERself and child, 2 years old, with partial board for her husband, on the South Side. Address P 26, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON SOUTH Side, between Harrison and Twelfth-sts. Address, with terms, M S W, 384 Wabash-av.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR SELF AND WIFE; best that can be obtained on the South Side for $25 per week. Address, with particulars, R P, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MARGARET SMITH, IF IN CHIcago, will hear of something to her interest by calling or leaving her address at once at CRERAR, ADAMS & CO.'S, Michigan-av., foot of Adams-st.

PERSONAL—MR. J. C. VANZILE, PLEASE call or send address to 145 West Washington-st. EDW. CLEARY.

PERSONAL—K—, DID YOU WISH TO DEceive. Number incorrect. How can I hear from you. CONFIDENCE.

PERSONAL—E. G. MARTIN, FORMERLY OF St. Louis, is requested to send his address to NEWCOMB BROS., 217 North Fifth-st., St. Louis.

MATRIMONIAL—PERSONS OF EITHER SEX desiring to marry will be brought into communication with those of the other sex desiring the same. Everything strictly private and confidential. Address Drawer 523, Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS—20,000,000 CANADA BRICKS FOR SALE in lots to suit. Builders and dealers in building material, here is a bargain. Address, for 3 days, CANADA BRICK, Tribune office, Chicago.

BRICKS FOR SALE—2,000,000 OF BRICKS, INcluding a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address D. W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50,000 TO 60,000 good second-hand brick. Address QUI, Eagle Hotel, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE clothing or gents' furnishing house, by a man who understands the business; would travel a part of the time if desired. P 51, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GOOD HOUSE BY an experienced accountant and bookkeeper, who is familiar with groceries, dry goods, millinery, hats and caps, wholesale. Address W 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man in a commission house as bookkeeper, salesman, or to do any work. Speaks French and German. First-class references. Address, Z 67, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT stationary engineer. Good references given. Apply, by letter, to W. C. NICHOLS, 31 East Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ANY MERCHANT tailor in business, or who proposes to open this spring, and who wants a practical partner with some money, can address T 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL CLOTHier and cutter, who understands the business in all its branches, is open for an engagement in the city or some good country town. R 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; HAVE not more than a month's experience before the fire, but wish to learn little more, and follow the business permanently. Address R 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A JOB OF SIGN PAINTing in Chicago by a practical sign writer, who has had 7 years' experience. Address J H C, Lock Box 61, Lincoln, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILors, by a first-class cutter in the above line. Good reference given. Address J M C, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity, from one to five years, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

LOANS MADE ON COMMERCIAL PAPER AND houses on leased ground; the same bought and sold. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 690 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON CHICAGO CITY AND SUBURBAN property, from six months to three years, in large and small sums (less than $1,000, if desired) made by JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard-court.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. MATTOCKS & MASON, 322 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME, in sums of $1,000 and upwards on good city securities. Purchase money notes cashed. H. LOWY, 811 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, house on leased ground, pianos, and other collateral security. R. ROGERS, 137 West Monroe-st.

REPUBLICAN INSURANCE CO. CERTIFIcates for sale at lowest market value. JAS. R. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—$7,000 FOR THAT AMOUNT OF trust deeds on suburban property worth $17,000; due in 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent. ALBERT H. WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

$5,000 MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards on unincumbered city property. ALBERT H. WALKER, Land, Loan and Building Agency, 47 Central Union Block.

$30,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upward, on city property. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney at Law, 481 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—TO SELL copies of L. V. H. Crosby's great painting of the origin of the Chicago fire. The original painting is in oil; size six feet by four. It is the only authentic sketch of the great event published, and is fully copyrighted. Travelling agents and news dealers throughout the country furnished at wholesale prices. Canvassers wanted for this city. For further particulars call on or address L. V. H. CROSBY, 114 Michigan-av., Chicago. Hours from 10 to 12.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HISTORY OF THE Great Fires in Chicago and the West and World, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete history of these great events. Contains near 700 pages, 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Price $2.50. Outfit free. Part of proceeds devoted to the sufferers. The most rapid selling book in America. Abridged edition, English and German, $1. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP AND PICTURE HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $50 A WEEK EASILY made on $2 to $10 capital with our two fast selling articles. MERRILL & CO., 200 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—AT 162 22D-ST., CHICAGO, to canvass for the new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Liberal salaries will be paid to those who can come well recommended.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART of house on the West Side, by family of two. Address H 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE suitable for a banking business, either on Canal-st., between Lake and Madison, or Randolph, Washington or Monroe-sts. not above Halsted st. Address V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second or Twenty-third-sts. Address C 3, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—TWO or three rooms suitable for a man and wife to live in until the 1st of May. Address J. L. REED, 32 Twenty-eighth-st., care Col. O. Lippincott.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED sleeping room by two respectable ladies. West Side preferred. Address D 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM on the West Side, centrally located. Address, stating terms, K 55 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOT 25 FEET FRONT and about 150 deep, either on State-st. or Wabash-av., between Van Buren and Madison-sts. Persons having such lot to let, address W A C, Branch Office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY furnished rooms, or one large room, with grate and gas, for one person, with or without board. Address, stating terms and location, Mc, Clifton House.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 to take an interest in two of the best paying variety theatres in Chicago. Reason for taking partner is: I have secured what was the Olympic Theatre, and want to refit it, making it a first-class theatre, to be run in connection with the Alhambra. To the right kind of a man this is a chance seldom offered. Call for this day only from 10 a. m. to 12 m., at Alhambra Theatre, where full particulars will be given. A. W. HALL, Manager Alhambra Theatre, corner Canal and DeKoven-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 to open a restaurant on South Side, by one who understands the business, and knows how to make it pay. Address, for one week, H 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—PARTIES WANTING A partner, or to sell their business, or an interest in it, or wanting more capital in any way, can receive the same by addressing Box 344, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAYING BUSINESS, with from $1,000 to $5,000. Address Box 18, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED man with $1,500 in a well established grocery store doing a large cash business. Apply to or address J. M. DALTON, 145 West Washington-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST BUSIness chance in Chicago; profits $2,000 to $3,000 per month; $10,000 capital required. 344 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SHINGLE MILL in Michigan; good for $8,000 a year. Principal can be seen at our office to-day. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE GERMAN daily, liberal Republican newspaper of Chicago; an active or silent partner with a capital of $2,000 or $5,000. Address R. MICHAELS, 155 West Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES OBTAINED QUIETLY AND WITHout publicity, by the most experienced divorce lawyer in Chicago. Also, all legal and confidential business of any kind, requiring strict privacy attended to with the greatest care and secrecy. Special attention given to collecting damages for injuries received, by accident or otherwise, from corporations and others. Charges very low, and guaranteed satisfactory in all cases. Address Drawer 533, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 582 Wabash-av.

TAX CERTIFICATES—WILL PAY CASH FOR City, County, and State Tax Certificates for 1870 and 1871. Address C. W. & CO., P. O. Box 297, Chicago.

U. S. AND FOREIGN PATENTS SOLICITED, obtained, bought, and sold; patent and copyright laws a specialty; fees low. U. S. and Foreign Patent and Inventors' Agency, 497 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., F. J. SEYBOLLT.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $1,000 TO $5,000 to assist in forming a joint stock company. This is one chance in a lifetime. Address STOCK, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE. THOSE HAVing one, stating where it can be seen, address Z 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—SAVINGS' BANK CHARTER, FOR which a reasonable price will be paid. Address W G F, Room No. 1, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—HOUSE BUILDING, BY HEDDEN & Brown, builders. Frame houses a specialty, built at the shortest notice and lowest terms. 464 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—ALL MOULDERS TO KEEP AWAY from Chicago as there is a strike in N. S. Bouton's shop. WILLIAM A. PARKER, President of the Chicago Iron Moulders' Union.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STOCK OF MERchandise in some flourishing village in the West, of a party who has established a prosperous trade. Have from $6,000 to $10,000 cash to invest. Address F. B W, Sturgis, Michigan.

WANTED—BY JOHN R. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 98 West Madison-st. Branch 151 East Twenty-second-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Entrance examination, June 3, and October 1. For new catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

MES DEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman Alliance, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York. Gratuitous French classes for ladies three times a week.

PROF. DELOULME HAS RETURNED TO CHIcago at 343 West Madison-st., up stairs. The only teacher of piano, singing, French, Latin, etc. Instruction in several languages.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF E. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and exchanged when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st. [illegible] Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF [illegible] SHAWS, 170½ South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments.